





# OUR SERIAL

## Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

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### CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

The lout by the window paid no attention to me; nor I to him, when I had once satisfied myself that he was really what he seemed to be. But by and by two or three men—rough, uncouth fellows—dropped in to reinforce the landlord and they, too, seemed to have no other business than to sit in silence looking at me, or now and again to exchange a word in a patois of their own. By the time my supper was ready the knaves numbered six in all; and, as they were armed to a man with huge Spanish knives and evidently resented my presence in their dull rustic fashion—every rustic is suspicious—I began to think that, unwittingly, I had put my head into a wasp's nest.

Nevertheless, I ate and drank with apparent appetite; but little that passed within the circle of light cast by the smoky lamp escaped me. I watched the men's looks and gestures at least as sharply as they watched mine; and all the time I was racking my wits for some mode of disarming their suspicious—or failing that, of learning something more of the position, which, it was clear, far exceeded in difficulty and danger anything I had expected. The whole valley, it would seem, was on the lookout to protect my man!

I had purposely brought with me from Auch a couple of bottles of choice Armagnac; and these had been carried into the house with my saddle bags. I took one out now and opened it, and carelessly offered a dram of the spirit to the landlord. He took it. As he drank it, I saw his face flush; he handed back the cup reluctantly and on that hint I offered him another. The strong spirit was already beginning to work. He accepted and in a few minutes began to talk more freely and with less of the constraint which had marked us. Still, his tongue ran chiefly on questions—he would know this, he would learn that; but even this was a welcome change. I told him openly whence I had come, by what road, how long I had stayed in Auch and where; and so far I satisfied his curiosity. Only when I came to the subject of my visit to Cocheoret I kept a mysterious silence, hinting darkly at business in Spain and friends across the border, and this and that and giving the peasants to understand if they pleased, that I was in the same interest as their exiled master.

They took the bait, winked at one another, and began to look at me in a more friendly way—the landlord foremost. But when I had told them so far, I dared go no further, lest I should commit myself and be found out. I stopped, therefore, and harking back to general subjects, chanced to compare my province with theirs. The landlord, now become almost talkative, was not slow to take up this challenge; and it presently led to my acquiring a curious piece of knowledge. He was boasting of his great snow mountains, the forests that propped them, the bears that roamed in them, the lizards that fed on the oak mast.

"Well," I said, quite by chance, "we have not these things. It is true. But we have things in the north you have not. We have tens of thousands of good horses—not such ponies as you breed here. At the horse fair at Fe-camp my sorrel would be lost in the crowd. Here in the south you will not meet his match in a long day's journey."

"Do not make too sure of that!" the man replied, his eyes bright with triumph and the dram. "What would you say if I showed you a better—in my own stable?"

I saw that his words sent a kind of thrill through his other hearers and that such of them as understood—for two or three of them talked their patois only—looked at him angrily; and in a twinkling I began to comprehend. But I affected dullness and laughed scornfully.

"Seeing is believing," I said. "I doubt if you know a good horse here when you see one, my friend."

"Oh, don't!" he said, winking. "Indeed!"

"I doubt it," I answered stubbornly. "Then come with me, and I will show you one," he retorted, discretion giving way to vain-glory. His wife and the others, I saw, looked at him dumfounded; but, without paying any heed to them, he took up a lantern, and, assuming an air of peculiar wisdom, opened the door. "Come with me," he continued. "I don't know a good horse when I see one, don't I? I know a better than your's, at any rate!"

I should not have been surprised if the other men had interfered; but—I suppose he was a leader among them, and they did not, and in a moment we were outside. Three paces through the darkness took us up to the stable, an offset at the back of the inn. My man twisted the pin, and, leading the way in, raised his lantern. A horse whinnied softly, and turned its bright, soft eyes on us—a bald-faced chestnut, with white hairs in its tail and one white hock.

"There!" my guide exclaimed, wav-

ing the lantern to and fro boastfully, that I might see its points. "What do you say to that? Is that an undersized pony?"

"No," I answered, purposely stinting my praise. "It is pretty fair—for this country."

"Or any country," he answered wrathfully. "Any country, I say—I don't care where it is! And I have reason to know! Why, man, that horse is— But there, that is a good horse, if ever you saw one! And with that he ended abruptly and lamely, lowering the lantern with a sudden gesture, and turning to the door. He was on the instant in such hurry that he almost shouldered me out.

But I understood. I knew that he had nearly betrayed all—that he had been on the point of blurted out that that was M. de Cocheoret's horse! M. de Cocheoret's, *comprenez bien!* And while I turned away my face in the darkness, that he might not see me smile, I was not surprised to find the man in a moment changed, and became, in the closing of the door, as sober and suspicious as before, ashamed of himself and enraged with me, and in a mood to cut my throat for a trifle.

It was not my cue to quarrel, however—anything but that. I made, therefore, as if I had seen nothing and when we were back in the inn praised the horse grudgingly, and like a man but half convinced. The ugly looks and ugly weapons I saw around me were fine incentives to caution; and no Italian, I flatter myself, could have played his part more nicely than I did. But I was heartily glad when it was over and I found myself, at last, left alone for the night in a little garret—a mere fowl-house—upstairs, formed by the roof and gable walls and hung with strings of apples and chestnuts. It was a poor sleeping-place—rough, chilly and unclean. I ascended to it by a ladder; my cloak and a little fern formed my only bed. But I was glad to accept it. It enabled me to be alone and to think out the position unwatched.

Of course M. de Cocheoret was at the chateau. He had left his horse here, and gone up on foot; probably that was his usual plan. He was therefore within my reach, in one sense—I could not have come at a better time—but in



PICKED IT UP.

another he was as much beyond it as I if I were still in Paris. So far was I from being able to seize him that I dared not ask a question or let fall a rash word, or even look about me freely. I saw I dared not. The slightest hint of my mission, the faintest breath of distrust, would lead to throat-cutting—and the throat would be mine; while the longer I lay in the village, the greater suspicion I should incur and the closer would be the watch kept over me.

In such a position some men might have given up the attempt and saved themselves across the border. But I have always valued myself on my fidelity, and I did not shrink. If not to-day, to-morrow; if not this time, next time. The dice do not always turn up aces. Bracing myself, therefore, to the occasion, I crept, as soon as the house was quiet, to a window, a small, square, open lattice, much cobwebbed, and partly stuffed with hay. I looked out. The village seemed to be asleep. The dark branches of trees hung a few feet away and almost obscured a gray, cloudy sky, through which a wet moon sailed drearily; but as my eyes grew used to the darkness—I had only just put out my rushlight—I made out the stable-door and the shadowy outlines of the lean-to roof.

I had hoped for this. I could now keep watch and learn at least whether Cocheoret left before morning. If he did not I should know he was still here. If he did, I should be the better for seeing his features, and learning, perhaps, other things that might be of use.

Making up my mind to be uncomfortable, I sat down on the floor by the lattice, and began a vigil that might last, I knew, until morning. It did last about an hour. At the end of that time I heard whispering below, then footsteps; then, as some persons turned the corner, a voice speaking aloud and carelessly. I could not catch the words spoken; but the voice was a gentleman's, and its bold accents and masterful tone left me in no doubt that the speaker was M. de Cocheoret himself. Hoping to learn more, I pressed my face nearer to the opening, and I had just made out through the gloom two figures—one that of a tall, slight man, wearing a cloak, the other, I thought, a woman's, in a shabby white dress—when a thundering rap on the door of my garret made me spring back a yard from the lattice, and lie down hurriedly on my couch. The noise was repeated.

"Well?" I cried, cursing the untimely interruption. I was burning with anxiety to see more. "What is it? What is the matter?"

The trap door was lifted a foot or more. The landlord thrust up his head. "You called, did you not?" he asked. He held up a rushlight, which illuminated half the room and lit up his grinning face.

"Called—at this hour of the night, you fool?" I answered angrily. "No! I did not call. Go to bed, man!" But he remained on the ladder, gapping stupidly.

"I heard you," he said. "Go to bed! You are drunk!" I answered, sitting up. "I tell you I did not call!"

"Oh, very well," he answered slowly. "And you do not want anything?"

"Nothing—except to be left alone!" I replied sourly.

"Umph!" he said. "Good-night!"

"Good-night! Good-night!" I answered, with what patience I might. The tramp of the horse's hoofs as it was led out of the stable was in my ear at the moment. "Good-night!" I continued feverishly, hoping he would still retire in time, and I have a chance to look out. "I want to sleep."

"Good," he said, with a broad grin. "But it is early yet, and you have plenty of time." And then, at last, he slowly let down the trapdoor and I heard him chuckle as he went down the ladder.

Before he reached the bottom I was at the window. The woman whom I had seen still stood below, in the same place, and beside her a man in a peasant's dress, holding a lantern. But the man, the man I wanted to see was no longer there. And it was evident that he was gone, it was evident that the others no longer feared me, for while I gazed the landlord came out to them with another lantern, and said something to the lady and she looked up at my window and laughed.

It was a warm night and she wore nothing over her white dress. I could see her tall, shapely figure and shining eyes and the firm contour of her beautiful face; which, if any fault might be found with it, erred in being too regular. She looked like a woman formed by nature to meet dangers and difficulties; and even here, at midnight, in the midst of these desperate men, she seemed in place. It was possible that under her quietly exterior, and behind the contemptuous laugh with which she heard the landlord's story, there lurked a woman's soul capable of folly and tenderness. But no outward sign betrayed its presence.

I scanned her very carefully; and secretly, if the truth be told, I was glad to find Madame de Cocheoret such a woman. I was glad that she had laughed as she had—that she was not a little, tender, child-like woman, to be crushed by the first pinch of trouble. For if I succeeded in my task, if I—but, pish! Women, I said, were all alike. She would find consolation quickly enough.

I watched until the group broke up, and madam, with one of the men, went her way round the corner of the inn and out of my sight. Then I retired to bed again, feeling more than ever perplexed what course I should adopt. It was clear that, to succeed, I must obtain admission to the house. The Yankee was strolling along the embankment of the Neva and taking a view of St. Petersburg in the crisp morning air.

"Ha!"

The guttural exclamation of a Cossack as he brought up his pony alongside the pedestrian to halt. "What are you doing here?" asked the Cossack.

"Oh," answered the American, "I'm just taking a little constitutional!"

"Constitutional?" shrieked the Cossack, as he yelled for the guard. "I'll bet that has something to do with a constitution. Arrest him! He belongs to those cursed zemstvos, for I heard him talking about a Russian constitution!"—N. Y. Sun.

Fling Out Your Sunshinet

What a satisfaction it is to go through life radiating sunshine and hope instead of despair, encouragement instead of discouragement, and to feel conscious that even the newsboy or the bootblack, the car conductor, the office boy, the elevator boy, gets a little dash of sunshine. It costs nothing when you buy a paper of a boy, or get your shoes shined, or pass into an elevator, or give your fare to a conductor, to give a smile with it, to make these people feel that you have a warm heart and a good will. Such salutations will mean more to us than many of the so-called great things. It is the small changes of life. Give it out freely. The more you give, the richer you will grow.—Orison Swett Marden, in "Success Magazine."

One at Lord Denbigh's Expense.

This story is told of Lord Denbigh's visit to Boston with the Honorable Artillery company of London:

One day while passing the Old Granary burying ground, Lord Denbigh turned to Gov. Bates and asked: "What is going on over there? I have noticed that these churchyards of yours seem to be the scene of some strange activity."

"Oh, that's one phase of the misting craze," replied the governor.

"What! grubbing for gold in a churchyard? Why, that's vandalism!"

"Oh, it's not gold these grubbers are after; it's ancestors," was the governor's reply, with a smile.—Boston Herald.

Consoling.

Stella—You seem sad this afternoon, dear. What's the trouble?"

Mildred—I can't help thinking about Tom Green, poor fellow; I—er—rejected him last night.

"Oh, don't let a little thing like that worry you. Why, I've rejected him three times in the last six weeks!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Because," he answered, with an ugly smile, "this is not a very healthy place for strangers."

"Ah!" I retorted. "But the border air suits me, you see."

It was a lucky answer, for, taken with my talk of the night before, it puzzled him; by again suggesting that I was on the losing side and had my reasons for lying near Spain. Before he had done scratching his head over it, the clatter of hoofs broke the sleepy quiet of the village street and the lady I had seen the night before rode quickly round the corner and drew her horse on to its haunches. Without looking at me, she called the innkeeper to come to her stirrup.

He went. The moment his back was turned, I slipped away and in a twinkling was hidden by a house. Two or three glum-looking fellows stared at me as I passed, but no one moved; and in two minutes I was clear of the village, and in a half worn track which ran through the wood, and led—if my ideas were right—to the chateau. To discover the house and learn all that was to be learned about its situation was my most pressing need; even at the risk of a knife-thrust I was determined to satisfy it.

I had not gone 200 paces along the path before I heard the tread of a horse behind me and I had just time to hide myself before madam came up and rode by me, sitting her horse gracefully and with all the courage of a northern woman. I watched her pass, and then, assured by her presence that I was in the right road, I hurried after her. Two minutes' walking at speed brought me to a light wooden bridge spanning a stream. I crossed this, and the wood opening, saw before me first a wide, pleasant meadow and beyond this a terrace. On the terrace, pressed upon on three sides by thick woods, stood a gray mansion, with the corner tourelles, steep, high roofs and round balconies that men loved and built in the days of the first Francis.

(To Be Continued.)

### A Little Jim-crow.

Frederic, the youngest son of the family, although just in his twenties had entered the sophomore class in college. He was regular in writing to his parents, and when, near the middle of his first six months, a period of more than two weeks elapsed without their having heard from him, they became uneasy. They were on the point of sending a telegram of inquiry, when they received the following note, written in a cramped and almost illegible hand:

Dear Mother—I have been pretty busy of late and have not had time to write. Harry Jenkins and I had some fun the other evening, having a new student. Harry has been in the hospital nearly a week, but is almost well now. I got off a great deal easier. As that happened to me was a tricken timber and a strained ankle. I am writing this with my left hand. The doctor says I will be as good as ever in a few weeks. With much love,

P. S. The student we hated is a Japanese.—Youth's Companion.

### Treasonable Walk.

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### A HOME-MADE NOVELTY.

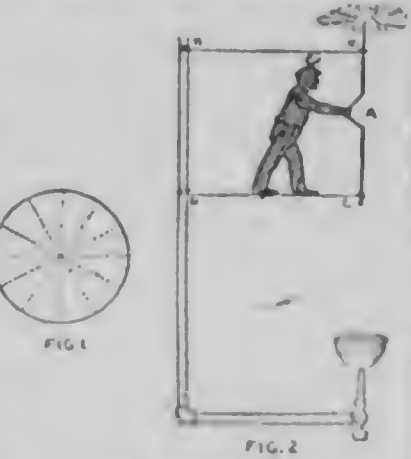
Funny Little Man Who Will Come to Life Over Gas Jet or Hot-Air Register.

Have you ever heard of a convection current? It is the current of heated air that is bound to rise from any heated place or object. To prove the existence of a convection current, take a gas flame, for instance, or a hot air grating in a sidewalk.

You may see the hot air shimmering up from the grating, which makes the objects just beyond it lose the exact outlines of their shapes and look wobbly.

First cut out a circle of tin; then cut almost to the center on the dotted lines, as shown in Fig. 1. Bend each cut section to an angle of 45 degrees. Now secure a length of strong, tough wire that won't bend with heat, and form with it the man shown at A (Fig. 2). Twist a small round loop-eye at the end of the upper horizontal piece which is marked I, C, and taster that wire to the gas pipe, or to a wall if the gas pipe is not convenient.

Run a second lower horizontal wire at D, E, terminating it in a loop just too small for the vertical wire to slip through. This loop is to act as a socket for it to turn in. Now fix the tin wheel to the top of the vertical wire, as shown, after having inserted



the wire into the position in the socket and loop.

Now you are ready for Jack. Draw the tin out just a tiny bit, in one place, on a sheet of hard paper. Now, on another sheet, draw the legs and hips, in the position shown in the picture. On a third sheet draw one arm, for Jack needs only one. Place your drawings on a thin sheet of tin, and cut around the edges of the paper till you have the outline of the drawings reproduced in tin.

Now lay Jack's tin body on a block of wood, and join his tin legs to it so that the edges overlap. Drive a nail through both pieces of tin at this point, and join the pieces together by passing a wire through the nail-hole and then twisting the ends together behind Jack's back. Put on his arm in the same manner, and in the same way fasten his feet to the horizontal wire. Next connect Jack's outstretched arm by a wire loop with the point of the angle of the vertical wire.

Turn on the gas, the convection current arises; it strikes the tin wheel, sending the wheel round at a great rate, which in turn sets Jack in motion.

### A Waste of Time.

Here is a little story of the unconscious humor of children, relates the New York Tribune. A little boy of four asked, "Mamma, who made the lions and elephants?" "God, my dear," she answered. "And did he make the flies, too?" asked the little fellow. "Yes, my dear," replied his mother. The little chap paused awhile, as if to ponder the matter over, then said: "Fiddin' work making flies."

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### GIRL AWARDED RICH PRIZE.

Miss Maude Titus Who Saved Her Teacher's Life Given Money for Education.

The Carnegie hero fund commission has awarded the sum of \$2,500 to Miss Maude Titus, of Newark, N. J., who had previously received the Carnegie medal for saving from drowning her teacher, Miss Laura V. Reifnyder in Casco bay, Maine, last July.

Miss Titus is the 16-year-old daughter of Dr. William Titus, of Newark. She was granted the medal October 16 last and 12 days later her father died, leaving the family in but moderate circumstances. Miss Reifnyder went personally before the hero commission and pleaded for the girl, asking that she be sent through school. This was decided on and the money awarded to her to finish her education.

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## Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS  
FOR PUBLICATION TO  
C. D. LEWIS, BEREA, KY.

### School Legislation.

The Kentucky legislature has been quite busy during the present session and if one bill which has already passed the house becomes a law, we will have a completely revolutionized school system.

The provisions of this bill, briefly stated, are as follows: The county judge, county attorney, and county school superintendent of each county will meet during next September and divide their county into four districts. At the November election following, one member of the county school board is to be elected from each district by the vote of the whole county.

These four elected members and the superintendent will compose the county board of education. This board will have power to employ all teachers, levy all taxes, hold all school property, buy all new supplies and equipment, and finally to appoint a school visitor, whose duty it will be to supervise all schools, visit each school once each month, sign all reports and take the enumeration of the pupils whose homes are in the district. For this service he receives five cents per pupil. The board may also make regulations governing the schools, which the teachers must obey or be liable to dismissal by the superintendent.

Regular meetings will be held on the first Monday in each month, and each member shall receive \$2.00 per day for his service. Extra sessions may be called, but the total number of days for meetings in a year cannot exceed twenty.

It seems to the writer that a worse system, under present conditions, could not have been devised, although this has the approval of Superintendent Fiqua. My reasons for this opinion are as follows:

First: The school board, being elected by a vote of the whole county, and not by the district in which the intended members reside, makes it certain that the board will be wholly of one political party, and composed of men who are elected, not because of fitness, but because their names are on the ticket of the party in power. If each district voted for its own member, men would be more apt to be elected because of special fitness.

Second: After being elected, four men are too few to hold the responsibility of electing the teachers of a county. In my native county this would mean that each member would choose the teachers for forty schools. A fine opportunity for "graft," is it not?

Third: The office of supervisor will be merely a farce. It will mean that some man is paid five cents per pupil for taking the enumeration and signing reports. In the county referred to above, (Palaski) I think there are about 8,000 pupils and 100 schools. This means that for \$100 some man must not only take the census, but visit forty schools each month. Will not the visiting he does be of great value, and will he not bring great professional advice to the teachers? In no county will the visitor have less than ten or fifteen schools to visit. Ask any one who has done such work what that means and see if the visitor will be of any use to the schools.

Fourth: Every teacher must obey "reasonable" rules enacted by this board. What teacher, who has studied out his work and is teaching conscientiously will be willing to be so dictated to? There are other objections to this change, but for the present let us stop and think "From whence cometh help," and if there is yet a chance try to stop this bill where it is. C. D. Lewis.

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## History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

### CHAPTER III—Continued.

The 20th, the brigade marched six miles south on the Murfreesboro Pike. The rear guard, commanded by the author, had to wait at our old camp two hours for some wagons. During this time several aristocratic-looking slave-owners, followed by a train of little darkies, came to the vacant encampment, and began to gather up the many half-worn garments cast off by our boys. I said to one of the men: "I thought you Tennesseans hated us Yankees so bitterly you would disdain to pick up our old clothes." He replied: "O, they will do for the niggers to wear." By my orders the guards soon had every rag heaped upon fires, deeming it best not to furnish rebel spies suitable uniforms in which to enter our lines.

We pitched our tents that evening on an old rebel encampment. Here we made our first acquaintance with those army pests commonly called "greybacks." The rebels had, like ourselves, left cast-off garments, which appeared to be too lousy even for "niggers" clothing.

Our mode of picketing at this time was to station a platoon out on all the roads leading into camp, and as John Morgan was reported to be scouting around Lebanon, Tenn., our pickets manifested great watchfulness.

The 30th, the Twenty-third Kentucky and the Ninth Michigan resumed the march southward, Colonel Barnes being ordered to remain here a few days with the Eighth Kentucky and furnish men and teams to cut and haul timber to rebuild the railroad bridge over Mill Creek, recently burned by the retreating rebels. The rank and file of the Eighth were much displeased to be left behind and do "drudgery," as some of the officers called it, while other regiments, no more experienced, were ordered on front, where probably fights and fame awaited them, and the Eighth were just "spoiling" for a battle. Big Bill Moore, Company II, remarked with much bitterness: "Now, Colonel Munday's regiment and their long-legged Michigansers will just go ahead and scare out all the secesh, and won't leave a chicken or a pig in the hull country."

The next day eighty men, with teams and axes, were detailed for fatigue duty, and were early playing destruction with a fine grove of oaks. A much excited Southern gentleman named Whitmore made his appearance, and in angry tones ordered the men to leave his premises. Lieutenant McDaniel pointed to Major Broadhus, who was seated on a log

enjoying a quiet smoke, and told the indignant owner "That's the officer for you to consult."

Mr. Whitmore to Major Broadhus—"Sir, you appear to be doing me great injustice, taking my property without my consent."

Major B.—"Well, sir, what are you going to do about it?"

Mr. W.—"I don't know."

Major B.—"Well, neither do I know or care. Did you try to persuade the rebels not to burn that bridge?"

Mr. W. (excitedly)—"No, sir; that was none of my business."

Major B.—"Well, neither is this any of your business."

The Major, pulling out his watch, said: "Now, you infernal rebel, I'll give you just three minutes to get out of sight, and if you don't, I will teach you by whose authority we are here, by trotting you all the way to Nashville about three inches in advance of a bayonet." He left instantly, but I have no doubt received in due time compensation for his fine timber.

Having finished our timber hauling, the 3d of April the regiment marched on the Murfreesboro Pike to Lavergne, there took the cross pike toward Woodbury, and camped on the West Fork of Stone River, near an ancient-looking little village called Old Jefferson. Resumed the march the 4th, and on arriving at the crossing of Stone River, on the Lebanon Pike, the rebels had burned the bridge, and during a hard rain we waded the stream. The stones were slippery and the current very swift, causing a great many self-immersions. Those who fell were about as comfortable as the others, all being thoroughly wet. We halted long enough to wring our stockings, arriving at Murfreesboro at 4 o'clock, p. m. We marched through town in column by companies, our musicians playing "Yankee Doodle." We saw but few of the inhabitants. They were evidently not pleased to see this second edition of Yankee troops.

Here we found Colonel Duffield, with the Ninth Michigan and the Twenty-third Kentucky, encamped near a large spring southeast of town. Two companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry were also here. We remained here nearly one month. Our time was spent in drilling daily all those not required for camp guards and picket duty. The latter required 150 men and four officers from the Eighth, daily.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

### The Rate Bill.

No proposed law for many years has stirred the country as has the rate bill. That there are great interests back of the opposition to the bill is evident from the efforts being made to defeat the law. Doubtless there are railroads that have the ability to see that their best asset is a satisfied constituency. But, on the other hand, there are roads that conduct their business on the principle that actuated Wm. Vanderbilt when he said, "Damn the public," to an appeal from some one to remember the public in his administration of his roads. Many say now that it is hard that a man cannot run his business as he has a mind to. This is true in a certain sense, though there are several considerations which tend to modify the general statement. In the first place no man or corporation has the right to "do what he will with his own." There is a higher law than the law of the stomach and pocket. Everything that is in the hands of human beings belongs to all in a way. No man can live for himself alone and still continue to rise in the scale of life. And a corporation is only an association of men. This is where Rockefeller has made a great mistake. While posing as a Christian, he has done, through his corporation, things that link him with the beasts and savages.

And in the case of corporations, such corporations as railroads in particular, that are possible only through the grant of certain privileges of eminent domain, something more is owing to the public. If I ask for privileges from my fellows, I must hold these privileges in such a way as at least not to harm those who have granted them to me. And a railroad, that has been made possible by the gift of a right of way, owes something to the public that has given it its franchise. Here has been the source of trouble. Some of the railroads, falling into the hands of greedy and selfish men, have been conducted, not in the interests of the public, which has contributed so much toward making the roads possible, but in the interests of those who have gained the control of the roads,

sometimes by means that will not bear scrutiny. For instance, the Governor of West Virginia recently wrote a letter to the Senate of the United States, complaining of the tyranny of the railroads in his state, and sent it, not to his own senators, who are part of the railroad gang that exploits the state, but to a senator from another state. And one of the things complained of in that letter is that the railroads refuse to act as common carriers in the state, but discriminate between the common shipper and those whom they wish, through business connections, to favor. And this is only one of the many instances that can be cited where the railroads, the very creatures of the states where they are situated, refuse to act according to the common law, if not according to the statute law, state and national. The revelations made in recent numbers of McClure's Magazine, should be read by all who wish to know what the railroads have done to arouse so much feeling against them among the people.

It is true that there is another side to the question, and that there are railroads whose management is equitable and just, but it is the injustice done by the few that makes laws necessary. We are all restricted in our relations to one another by laws made to hold dishonest men from preying upon the public, and railroads must not expect to be exempt from the common lot. The rate bill may not better matters, but it will at least show by its failure how they may be better, and it will also serve as a warning to unscrupulous railroad officials that the people cannot be defrauded beyond a certain point.

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Arrive Richmond.....4:10 a. m.  
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.  
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going South Train 2, Daily  
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.  
Arrive Richmond.....2:00 p. m.  
Arrive Paris.....3:30 p. m.  
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily  
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.  
Arrive Knoxville.....8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily  
Leave Berea.....12:26 a. m.  
Arrive Knoxville.....7:30 a. m.

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### Illiteracy Decreasing.

The last bulletin issued by the census bureau shows the extent to which the relative rank of the respective states has changed with reference to illiteracy. An examination of the proportion of children between ten and 14 who are unable to write, shows that in 1860, six of the ten states with the least illiteracy were eastern; in 1880, three; and in 1900, only two. California, which ranked seventh in 1870 and fourth in 1890, had fallen out of the list of states with least illiteracy in 1900. Native whites of foreign parents make the best showing. The explanation offered is that they dwell for the most part in the cities where the school facilities are good. The native whites of native parents come next; after them, the foreign born. Above them in percentage of illiteracy are the Japanese, the Chinese, negroes and Indians, in the order named. Up to 18 the negroes are more illiterate than Indians, but gain the advantage after that age. It appears that women are more illiterate than men, but girls less so than boys. This is interpreted to imply that 20 years ago girls had greater educational advantages than boys, but since that time conditions have been reversed. In 1890, the advantage enjoyed by the girls extended from ten to 19; now it runs from ten to 24. The authors of the bulletin consider that this points to the time when females of all ages will be less illiterate than males. A commentary on the present method of estimating progress in terms of what is called "education" has been made by the president of the Idaho Industrial Institute. He gives as his opinion that "the average college graduate is a complete failure when called on to make his living by manual labor, and that the whole educational system tends to create a feeling of caste." He said further: "Many prominent employers have told me that the poorest recommendation a young man can bring is a college diploma." He advocates that at least half of the student's time should be devoted to the learning of a manual trade.

After a dinner given in New York recently by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish five southwestern Indians amused the guests in the ballroom, singing songs and showing dances characteristic of their tribe. One of them, a stalwart Moqui named Shungopavi, dressed in full Indian costume, told stories and lifted strange songs of his far-away home. Then the four others, one squaw and three bucks, all gorgeously arrayed, furnished their share of the entertainment.

Gon. Fred D. Grant is at the head of a movement in New York for the forming of an association to perpetuate the memory of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. It is proposed to do this by erecting a monument to cost about \$600,000 raised by popular subscription.

A New York woman found 17 pearls in a blue point she was cutting, which, if they were really good ones, must have made good on the check and possibly on the waiter's tip.

It is said that Mr. Morosini, the rich New York banker, designs most of his daughter's hats, and that they are a delight to the eye.

A gold brick valued at \$200,000 has been found hidden under an old building in Albuquerque, N. M. Beware of imitations.

"Castro Getting Pacific," says a newspaper headline. Castro had better confine his energies to the Atlantic.

Some people are destined never to save their own way. Now a young man who wanted to plead guilty to a charge of larceny has been acquitted by the jury.

Now that the household laundresses have demanded a raise in pay the man who tells how to keep house on \$12 a week will have to revise his figures.

An ex-governor of Wisconsin has gone to the old folks' home. He must have held office before the days of graft.

## SCARCITY OF CHINCHILLAS.

Danger of Extinction of the Valuable Fur-Bearing Animals.

Crescent Mansfield of Valparaiso writes that chinchilla skins, much prized and highly valued in the United States, England and European countries, because of their beautiful color and fine quality of the fur, are a product of Bolivia and Chili only. The consul continues:

The chinchilla is a small animal that burrows in the ground, and resembles in general appearance a rat, except to the coat, which is a beautiful silken light gray fur. It is found in the Cordillera ranges of the Andes in Chile and Bolivia, the best quality coming from the latter country. They are found in great numbers in the higher mountain ranges. Not like all animals whose skins have a high market value, chinchillas have been killed with impunity in season and out of season in recent years. As a result they are threatened with extinction.

They are captured in various ways, but the most common method is to hunt them with dogs, the fox terrier being the most useful and skillful in their capture. The rapid extermination of the chinchilla and the absolute lack of protection or regulation in taking them has resulted in a tremendous advance in the price of the skins in the past two years. As an evidence of the commercial interest in the fur produced by this little animal two American and two French firms keep export purchasing agents in the field during the shipping season—January to July. Coquimbo, Chili, is the chief port of export, that being the port of shipment for the Bolivian product also. Last year there were exported from Coquimbo 12,000 dozen skins, the majority of which went to the United States, one agent shipping 7,150 dozen and another 2,500 dozen to their respective New York houses. Prices last year were almost double those paid in the year previous.

At the last session of the Chilean congress a bill was passed prohibiting the killing of chinchillas within a certain season and providing penalties for violation of the law. But the natural habitat of the chinchilla in the wilds of the Andes mountains makes detection and convictions for violation of the law regulating their killing difficult, and it seems probable that this valuable fur-producing animal, like many other wild animals indigenous to the forests and mountains of North and South America, is destined to early extinction.

### SMALLPOX IS EXPENSIVE.

Disease That Costs the State of Pennsylvania a Great Deal of Money.

Reiteration of the value of vaccination and the consequent necessity for laws compelling its acceptance by those who would not of their own free will seek its protection, would be unpardonable were it not for the numbers of the opposition, says American Medicine. From the medical point of view there seems logically only one clue to the question, but there are physicians as well as laymen who insist upon the uselessness and even danger of the process. In a very plain statement recently issued to the taxpayers of Pennsylvania Commissioner of Health Dixon presents solely the financial aspect of neglected vaccination, with the hope of thereby impressing those to whom statements regarding sickness and death do not appeal. At the lowest estimate it costs the state \$350 for each person outside of cities quarantined to prevent the spread of smallpox. This means that during 1905 more than \$2,000,000 of state money was thus expended, or, as well put by Dr. Dixon, was wasted simply to gratify a whim of those who opposed vaccination. If such people do not appreciate this waste of money, surely those who are protected by vaccination are entitled to protest against the resources of the state being "consumed" in this way in order to permit a few obstinate fanatics to indulge their pet fancy of being allowed to have smallpox if they so desire. A remedy mentioned by Dr. Dixon, namely, meeting the cost of controlling smallpox by a tax upon those who refuse vaccination, would doubtless prove a strong argument to such recalcitrants. The experience of Williamsport in expending \$284 for each of its 18 cases of smallpox and at the same time protecting some thousands of persons by vaccinating at a cost of 20 cents each, should appeal to persons whose gray matter can be aroused by excitement of their pocketbooks. Verily, smallpox is a "luxury and not a necessity."

### Many Indian Names.

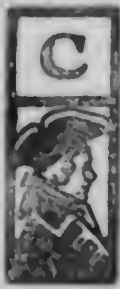
In the United States we find "Indian" names in profusion from ocean to ocean. All the great lakes except Superior, the largest rivers—Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas—and countless other natural features, such as rivers, lakes, mountains and valleys, bear names of Indian origin. So do a majority of our 45 states, to say nothing of countries and towns. Many are of striking beauty—es, for instance, Tippecanoe, Minnehaha, Susquehanna, Alabama—and while some are harsh, they seem somehow to "fit" remarkably well.—St. Nicholas.

### Sustaining Her Reputation.

As usual, Connecticut leads in the number of patents issued last year to citizens of any state, although more patents were issued to citizens of the District of Columbia than to those of any state or territory. Connecticut is just as famous for ingenuity now as she was in the days of the wooden nutmeg.—Boston Globe.

## The Spiritual World and the World of Spirits

By Rev. W. T. McElveen.



Can men communicate with the world of spirits? Note the question reads world of spirits, not the spiritual world. The Christian church asserts the reality of the spiritual world. To Christians the spiritual world is as real as, aye, more real than, the vegetable or animal worlds. It is the highest world—the world of finest, fullest life. Where is it?

The ordinary view is that the spiritual world is in the next life. It is beyond the grave that the ordinary view locates the spiritual world. It is not only in the future and after death, but it is beyond the blue of the sky and in heaven. "It is up yonder," people say. But the Chinaman's "up" is our "down," and our "up" is his "down." No, the spiritual world is not primarily a destination or a place; it is a quality of life, it is an attitude of the soul, it is a condition of being.

The spiritual world is where God is. Where is God? Seated on a glorious throne in a place called Heaven? That is a child's notion of God. God is spirit. God is universal presence. God is the soul of the universe. God is immanent in His world. God is here, there, elsewhere and everywhere. Whenever or wherever the soul is conscious of God there is the spiritual world. God is as much here as anywhere. He never was or never shall be in any place more than He is here. The ground whereon thou standest, brother man, is holy ground. The present passing moment is big with opportunity.

How can man know he is in the spiritual world? The light has the eye to perceive it, the sound has the ear to hear it, the beautiful has the esthetic sense within to enjoy it. Is there any faculty in man by which the spiritual can be thus apprehended and appreciated? There is. There is a point in us where the spiritual reaches, touches and affects us. There is in all men a nerve of spiritual sensation. In some men it is alive and active, in others it is dormant, almost dead. In all of us this spiritual faculty needs quickening, educating, developing.

You might call this capacity for the spiritual the sixth sense. It is a sort of window of the soul, a kind of chord that vibrates when we are sensible of the spiritual. As yet this organ of spiritual knowledge is in a rudimentary condition. Some men do not even know that they possess it. In almost all of us nine-tenths of this organ lies idle.

Perhaps when this organ of knowledge becomes keen and sensitive enough we can converse with those whom we have loved and lost awhile. We are ridiculously ignorant of the powers in us. The spiritual world is not far away. It is all about us. The dear ones that have departed may be nearer than we think. They may wish to communicate with us, but we are too stupid. Many things are unknown to us, not because of the essential unknowableness of the thing, but because the faculty by which we might know the thing has not been sufficiently trained and developed by us.

An unexplored continent of truth is thus described by the old creed phrase of the church: "I believe in the communion of saints."

## The Sacredness of Life

By PROF. WALTER L. SHELDON,  
of Ethical Society.

one another with the civility due to every man as a member of the social order.

We owe to every man veracity in our dealings with mankind.

We ought to respect the property of others, as permitted to them by the law of the state or the collective will of humanity.

We ought to respect in every man his natural rights to the dignity and life of his person.

And we know sadly enough the crimes which are represented when these rights are invaded insult, the lie, stealing, assault and murder.

Life in any form is the same awe-inspiring fact it always was. No man has unfathomed its mystery, and no man ever will fathom it. Yet greatest of all is the mystery of human life. It is an uplifting experience to trace that spiral movement of development from the worm beneath our feet to the full-grown human living soul. But to none of those other creatures inside the earth or on the outside of it do we attribute a self-conscious personality, that spiritual element which characterizes every man and woman. Life is a trust committed to our charge. The right to live is connected with the obligations a man has to fulfill. No human being is authorized to prevent another from fulfilling those obligations. This is the spiritual kernel of the precept, "Thou shalt not murder."

Yet to-day the right to life is coming to mean a great deal more than it used to imply. The social conscience has enlarged the old meaning by the new principle of charity. Human society to-day would feel ashamed to let a man perish of hunger. It is even moving further in its feelings and asking whether it should allow any person anywhere on earth to perish by the cruelty of others. We even recognize that the right to life somehow implies a certain equipment for life, by the education we feel compelled to give the young and by the efforts we put forward to enlarge the life of our fellow-men.

And thus it is that the ancient precept, "Thou shalt not murder," receives two new interpretations by the modern world. And they would run as follows: We ought not to let any man perish by famine or by the injustice of others; we ought to cooperate in mutual service for enlarging and ennobling the sphere of life for humanity. But it all goes back to the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

## ZUNI INDIANS' GREAT FEAT

Account of One That Surpasses the Tricks of Magic Performed by the Hindus.

The medicine men among the Zuni Indians perform a feat at the annual "corn festival" which surpasses the famous mango-growing trick of the Hindu. Many scientists have been present to witness this strange ceremony, but have never been able to fathom the mystery of it.

In front of the southern opening of the medicine lodge a large square of clean yellow sand, carefully smoothed, and packed, is spread. With a ceremonial arrow figures, representing the Great Spirit, the earth, sun, sky and rain, are drawn. There are also the symbols of the corn and a bountiful harvest. The indentations made by the arrow are then filled in with pigments, blue for the earth and chrome yellow for the harvest. The middle of the square is left vacant. This picture is sand painting is a most pleasing specimen of barbaric art.

The hour for the ceremony arrives, and at the right moment the medicine man comes forth from his lodge and takes a seat in the opening of the lodge, facing the sand square. The warriors and chiefs arrange themselves around the square, according to rank. The ceremonial pipe is then filled and lighted and the medicine man blows one puff in each direction of the compass and two to the heavens. He then makes an address, going over the past history of the tribe and the kindness of the Great Spirit and his care. He concludes with a prayer for the continuance of this favor.

The great moment has arrived. With impressive solemnity the medicine man thrusts the sacred arrow into the sand, withdraws it and places a grain of corn in the hole thus made. Carefully smoothing the sand over it, he resumes his seat, while the assembled chiefs smoke their pipes in stolid silence. If the Great Spirit condescends to answer the prayer of the medicine man, and he generally does, the corn will sprout and send up a shoot. After an interval of 15 or 20 minutes the sand seems disturbed at the spot where the grain of corn was planted and soon the slender green blades of the sprouting corn are seen above the surface. The plant continues to grow rapidly and naturally during the day, and by the next sunrise the silk and tassels appear. By noon the stalk and ear have reached full maturity and the ripening begins. Finally the blades and husks turn yellow and rattle when the wind shakes them. All this, we must bear in mind, has been done in 36 hours. On the morning of the second day the corn growing is complete. The medicine man now addresses the waiters who in company with him have watched the plant grow, for it is never left alone. With appropriate ceremonies he symbolizes the harvest by stripping the ear from the husk and placing the corn in his bag for future use. The stalk is pulled up by the roots and hung over the door of the lodge.

### FRIVOLOUS DEFINITIONS.

Terms in Modern Use That Admit of the Following Constructions.

Luxury—That which makes the poor discontent and bores the rich.  
Gossip—Social vivisection.  
Consistency—The one jewel that does not arouse a woman's envy.  
Popularity—The price of self-respect.  
Diet—Denying yourself the indigestible food you like and eating the digestible things you don't like.  
Near—An optimistic dealer in pessimism.  
Actor—One who pays more attention to the bill-board than the board-bill.  
Caution—The brake that stops a career from running up-hill to success.  
Curiosity—Paying a thousand dollars to see your appendix.  
Good Judgment—Finding out what kind of advice a man wants and giving it to him.  
Pull—The resource of those who have no push.  
Conscience—The internal whisper that says: "Don't do it; you might get caught."  
Vanity—The food of fools.  
Appreciation—Envy in sheep's clothing.  
A Compromise—An amicable understanding by which you and your wife agree to let her have her own way.  
Alimony—The grass widow's pension.  
High Finance—Making two millions grow where none grew before.—Saturday Evening Post.

### Chinese in Mexico.

The Chinese who have come to this country as immigrants are, for the most part, peaceable and orderly people, giving little trouble to the police of the capital, or of the interior cities. Yet it is not asserted that the Chinese coming to Mexico are even of the better class of laboring people at home, though there are some exceptions. Merchants find the industrious Chinese good customers and careful of their credit, meeting their bills promptly. On the whole, a quiet and well-behaved folk.—Mexican Herald.

### With Proper Setting.

The man had tried to kiss her. She drew back with hauteur.  
"Sir," she exclaimed, "have you no sense of propriety, or fitness of, of—"  
By this time she had succeeded in turning the lamp low.  
"Now," she said.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Disappointed Man.

"Did Cateby marry for love?"  
"Yes, poor fellow, and he got nothing but money."—Detroit Free Press.



## THE BRUTE WHISKY MADE.

A Striking and Awful Example of the Degrading Work of the Saloon.

A recent number of the Toledo News-Bee gives an aggravated case illustrating the brutishness which takes possession of a man under the influence of strong drink. Arthur Hildenbecker, of 1116 Washington street, says the deed, painfully abused his wife, who is the mother of their one-week-old baby that died Sunday night.

Hildenbecker's only excuse is that he presumes he was drunk. He also presumes he is guilty, but claims his mind is a blank as to what happened Sunday night.

The physician testified that he was called upon to attend Mrs. Hildenbecker three months ago and found her in an extremely nervous condition. This condition, he said, was caused by the alleged abuse that had been heaped upon her by her drunken husband.

A child was born to Mrs. Hildenbecker a week ago, and Hildenbecker made his wife get out of bed and crawl on her hands and knees to the stove and put coal on the fire for him the second day after the child was born.

When the child was born it was deformed. This, Dr. Gilson believes, was caused by Hildenbecker's alleged abuse of his wife at different times during the three months prior to the birth of the child.

Although the child was deformed it was doing nicely for a time, but took sick during the week and died last Saturday night. Dr. Gilson believes the child was poisoned by its mother's milk. He also believes the milk was rendered unwholesome by worry and abuse.

The horror of horrors, however, came at the end of the story. It is charged that Hildenbecker came home drunk last night, pulled his wife out of bed, knocked her down on the floor, and then knocked the cradle containing the remains of the child over on top of her.

There is nothing but whisky will turn a man into such a brute.

### LETTER FROM A WIFE.

Heart-Rending Appeal of a Woman Sufferer from the Liquor Traffic.

The following letter from a wife to a judge in Cleveland was recently published.

"For ten years I have suffered and starved, stood all the miseries that drink brings to a home. I cannot stand it any more. I shall go mad, or I shall forget that which I owe to God and take my life. I have tried to live honest and bring up my children like-wise and have done so, but I cannot starve myself and my children longer with tea and bread to pay up saloon debts and never see a change, only drink, abuse, insults, long, weary nights of watching, sickness, misfortune. Is there no law for me? Can I not have peace? All I ask is peace and to be away from my tormentor, or I shall go mad. This is Christmas night. I have not slept for three nights. My little boy is dying of diphtheria. Do you know the long weary nights of diphtheria? Is it not hard to see your own child helpless before you and near death, then to have a staggering man fall into the house and then have to sit for hours and listen to abuse heaped upon you? Oh, God! Do something for me, judge."

This wife is only one of thousands of wives and mothers in this country who are suffering similar experiences. Shall nothing be done for them? Shall they be left to suffer and cry and die? Is there a man with the heart of a man who can hear such a piteous plea and not do something—nay, and not do everything within his power to help this wife and others like her? What can be done?—Evangelical Messenger.

### TO MAKE YOU THINK.

Only a blind man can dwell in the light and not discern the condition of those around him.—American Issue.

Opioid kills about 160,000 persons annually in China. And it is estimated that alcoholic liquors kill every year 65,000 in America, with a population about one-fifth as large.

Any man who will vote to keep a saloon in his community becomes a party to every crime committed through the influence of that saloon.—Kentucky Issue.

Chaplain Woodson, of the state penitentiary, at Eddyville, Ky., took an individual poll of the inmates of that institution, and discovered that 90 per cent. of them came there either directly or indirectly through the liquor cause.

### Practical Temperance.

The manager of the Republic Iron and Steel company at Youngstown has made arrangements to have hot coffee served to the workmen at intervals during working hours through winter. The object is to help the men avoid temptation to frequent saloons to obtain hot drinks. This is about the most practical temperance movement we have heard of. When a man is exhausted from cold and hard labor, it is an easy matter for him to still his conscience into the belief that intoxicating drinks will be good for him. Hot coffee will produce the desired beneficial effects, but not the injurious ones.—McKeesport Times.





### SHEEP BARN.

Description and Bill of Materials for a Most Excellently Arranged Building.

Mr. Watkins, the greatest sheep man in Michigan, says the Ohio Farmer, shows six square feet for each sheep, but many prefer ten feet per sheep, and this is not too much for brooding ewes. The gates that separate the pens may be removed so a wagon or manure spreader can be driven through the stables when they are cleaned.

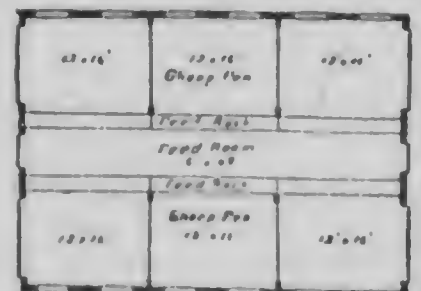
Following is the bill of materials to be used in building a good sheep barn: Frame Pieces—Thirty 2 by 10 inches



THE SHEEP BARN.

by 12 feet; four 2 by 8 inches by 26 feet, one hundred and thirty-six 2 by 8 inches by 16 feet, twenty 2 by 8 inches by 12 feet, twenty 2 by 8 inches by 8 feet, sixteen 2 by 8 inches by 9 feet, sixteen 2 by 6 inches by 24 feet, two 2 by 6 inches by 20 feet, twenty 2 by 6 inches by 18 feet, twenty 2 by 6 inches by 16 feet, twenty 2 by 6 inches by 14 feet, eighteen 2 by 6 inches by 12 feet, four 2 by 6 inches by 10 feet, four 3 by 8 inches by 6 feet.

Battens—Fifty 2 by 6 inches by 16 feet, fifty 2 by 6 inches by 12 feet. Lath—Four hundred and sixty lines



PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT.

Width, 3 spans, 12 plus 12 plus 12 feet equals 36 feet. Length, 3 spans, 16 plus 16 plus 16 feet equals 48 feet. Height, 16 feet. Windows, 3 feet, 1 foot, 3 feet. Gable roof three-quarter and one-quarter pitch. Vertical siding. Shingle roof 5 inch lap.

feet bridging, 1 by 2 inches, 1,740 square feet lath boards.

Siding—Thirty-five hundred square feet siding, 2,800 square feet roof boards, 220 lineal feet fascia, 21,000 shingles.

Other Material—Twelve battens 1 1/2 by 6 inches by 10 feet, 8 battens 1 1/2 by 6 inches by 4 feet, 600 square feet plan boards.

Hardwood, Etc.—Two tracks 30 inches, eight pair hangers, three pair hinges, strap, 80 pounds 60d spikes, 100 pounds 40d spikes, 300 pounds 20d spikes, 100 pounds 8d nails, 100 pounds 7d nails, 80 pounds 3d nails, 12 wash, 30x18 inches; 12 pair butts.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Don't give the hens mash that is not enough to burn their crops. Wait till it cools a little.

Keep something in the hen house for the hens to pick—some kind of meat, offal or cabbages. It will keep them from learning the disagreeable habit of feather-eating—W. W. M.

Wise men are discussing the difference between a fowl and a bird. One definition is that a bird carries food to its young, while a fowl leads its young to the food.

Hens need sharp grit and the fact that they have a ground floor or scratching shed is no proof that they get it. The gravel may be too large, too small or too smooth. Broken crockery is the best of anything I can find. Sifted barley meal mixed up with skim milk makes a very fattening food and produces a nice white flesh. Corn meal and oatmeal mixed up with milk will give a yellow flesh and make nearly equal grains.

We had 20 bushels of sweet corn, much of it too soft and sour to feed to stock. It is the night's ration for the hens and at once it increased the egg production fivefold. The morning mash is cooked vegetables, cob meal and shorts.

### New Horse Disease.

A disease not yet named that causes horses to refuse food and drink and in a day or two drop down and die in agony, is reported from Cashmere, Wash.

### Baby Beef.

One of the best telling arguments in favor of baby beef is that, on an average, five or six pounds of corn will produce a pound of gain in a calf from the time it is six months old until 16 or 18 months. A three-year-old steer needs about ten pounds of corn to make a pound of gain.

Different cows have varying capacities for producing milk from the same amount of food, just as some steam boilers have power to generate more steam per pound of coal.

### SHEARING BY MACHINERY.

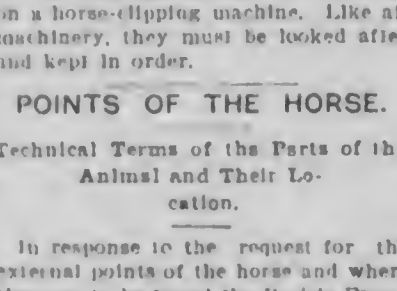
Experience of One Farmer Proves That in This Day It Is Most Economical.

I have used a sheep-shearing machine for the past five or six years, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. They have been very much improved in that time. The first knife, or clippers, that I had, very soon got clogged and did not do good work on sheep that had fine or oily wool, or had any wrinkles. The one I now have, used on the same machine, will clip any kind of a sheep or wool. Now as to the direct question: Has the machine any advantage over hand work? So long as we had the old-fashioned shearers, who could turn off 30 to 40 sheep a day, well sheared, I had no use for a machine. As the old men died off, or were unable to shear any longer, and because of the scarcity of sheep few young men took up shearing, it became a problem to know how to get the sheep well and economically sheared. The men who were unused to it not only cut the sheep and tangled up the wool, but they would shear only a few sheep per day, which made it expensive. For this reason I put in a machine. Any man who is at all handy soon learns how to hold a sheep, which is the important thing. A careless man can cut a sheep badly with the edge of the clippers, but soon sees the danger and avoids it. With the shears the sheep, in the hands of such a man, is covered with little cuts. I find that after a little practice a man will shear a sheep every 15 or 20 minutes; and their bodies will be as smooth as a well-clipped horse. Of course it takes another man to turn the crank, so it is not so much of a time saver in the hands of a novice; but a skilled man, or an old shearer who knows how to handle a sheep, will average better than a sheep every ten minutes. The man who turns can be a cheap hand, who could in no case use the shears. I propose next year to rig a shaft and use my one and one-half horsepower gasoline spray engine to drive the machine. It is not necessary, as some have supposed, to use a shears to finish or trim the legs. The same power, with a different knife, can be used to clip horses, or the shearing clippers can be used on a horse-clipping machine. Like all machinery, they must be looked after and kept in order.

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### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Jesus Tells Who Are Blessed.—International B. S. Lesson for March 4, 1908.

BY REV. WILLIAM EVANS, B. D. (Director Biblical Department of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Chicago Lecturer of the Cook County (Chicago) Sunday School Association on the International B. S. Lessons.)

(Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Howies.) Theme: Jesus tells us the secret of happiness.

Scripture Lesson: Matthew 5:1-16. Golden Text: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

Jesus a Preacher of Happiness.

The theme of Christ's first sermon was happiness. He began His mission with a benediction. Thoroughly understanding the needs of the human heart, He set about answering its supreme question, What is happiness, and, Where can it be found? To-day, as in the days of Christ's earthly mission, the supreme quest of man is the quest of happiness.

Happiness Hard to Define.

It is clear that Jesus attempted to define happiness. Indeed, it is a question whether it can or cannot be defined. Happiness is a relative term. What would make one person happy, might not bring about the same result in the life of another. Jesus deals with the essential conditions of happiness—conditions which are not peculiar or limited to any one class of society, but which may be characteristic of them all. These conditions are not social and physical, but moral and spiritual, and thus are within the reach of all men.

Who May Be Happy?

What surprises us as we read the Sermon on the Mount, is the fact that Jesus makes happiness to spring from such an unexpected source. The very persons whose names we would naturally expect to find in a catalogue of happy people are not mentioned here. The great Teacher did not say: "Blessed are the rich, the noble, the mighty, the famous, the gifted, the crowned, the titled." Jesus did not pronounce these people happy for the simple reason that a great part of the time these things bring much misery in their trail, and there is abundant evidence to prove that myriads of people are happy who possess none of these so-called dignities. Christ struck at the very root of blessedness.

The True Secret of Happiness.

In the first place, Jesus speaks of His people as being "blessed" not happy. Blessedness is a deeper word than happiness. Usually we, who are shortsighted, speak of people as being happy when the world goes well with them. Yet even we would hesitate very often before pronouncing such people "blessed." Happiness is outward and transitory; blessedness is inward and abiding. Outward conditions, such as prosperity or adversity cannot take it away. Good fortune is not blessedness; but good character is. Happiness consists in being, not having.

What a man is, not what he has; what he is in himself, not what he does; his character, not his possessions determines his happiness. Blessedness the kingdom of heaven, is founded upon character. The good man is the happy and blessed man.

The Poor in Spirit Are Blessed.

Jesus did not say, "Blessed are the poor, poverty in itself, is a blessing. Indeed, it may be a curse and the source of much unhappiness. No benediction is here placed upon poverty as such. It is not the beggar that is blessed. It is the "poor in spirit." The humble man; the man who places no confidence in his own good works but pleads spiritual poverty; the man who comes to Christ for salvation with this plea upon his lips:

"Nothing in my hands I bring, Simply to Thy cross I cling; Naked, come to Thee for dress, Helpless, look to Thee for grace." Those who "mourn" because of their spiritual poverty are blessed. Such mourning shall find comfort from God. This does not mean, Blessed is every one that weeps. The blessing is for those who weep over their sins. Of course, God comforts His people when they mourn for other causes, too.

The "meek," too, are blessed. The man submissive to the will and purpose of God for Him in the world will always be happy. Indeed, unhappiness comes because we rebel against that will. The "meek" man is the man who is "broken in" to do the will of God.

The man who is "pure in heart" as well as in life will find happiness in that condition. Purity in thought and in secret, as well as in act and in public, is demanded for happiness. The impure man is never the happy man. Impurity is hell, and no man is happy in hell.

The man who is constantly "crawling" after a life of personal holiness, who has a passion akin to "hunger and thirst" after a godly life will be blessed. Indeed, if we seek righteousness rather than happiness we shall certainly find happiness through our righteousness.

The capacity for pity; the ability to sympathize, the practice of "showing mercy" is an essential profound for happiness. The hard-hearted man is not a happy man.

The ability and capacity "to suffer for righteousness' sake" is one of the conditions of happiness. The apostles "rejoiced that they were worthy to suffer for His name's sake." Suffering for the right should not bring sorrow, but contrariwise happiness. We rejoice to know that thereby we are following in the train of Christ Himself.

### THE COST OF REVOLUTION.

Loss Involved in the Russian Proletariat Strike Was Five Hundred Million Dollars.

Aside from the moral and political questions involved, a matter of much interest connected with the recent proletariat strike in Russia has been the problem of the cost of the resultant disturbances in terms of money, and upon this matter most interesting light has been thrown by the publication in The London Herald of the careful estimate made by Professor Migoulin, one of the foremost economists of Russia, who places the direct loss from mob disorder at \$175,000,000. Professor Migoulin attributes to the disorders at Bakou, the great oil producing district of the empire, which was devastated by fire, an actual loss of \$50,000,000; railways, here and there through the ravaged country, destroyed by the peasantry represented \$25,000,000; factories, sugar mills, and other manufacturing plants in provincial districts burned by mobs made up a loss of \$20,000,000; the incendiary burning of the port of Odessa involved a loss of \$25,000,000; wholesale pillaging of 60 towns and villages in the month of October alone led to the destruction of \$30,000,000 of property, while workshops, government stores and property, and houses destroyed by cannonade involved another \$25,000,000, bringing the total from these items alone to \$175,000,000.

But, it should be noted, these are the direct losses, the first-hand destruction brought about by the revolutionary forces. In the wake of this destruction and the unsettling following it there were collateral losses which far overtopped this total. Thus, the loss to the railway administration is put at \$20,000,000 during the first strike in October; the loss of wages to workmen and the shutting off of productive capacity in many directions amount to at least \$100,000,000 more, while beyond these matters, but still arising from the great strike disturbances, are to be set down some \$100,000,000 withdrawn from the country by Russians fleeing from their unhappy land, the enormous bankruptcies, involving some \$50,000,000, and withdrawals of as much more by foreign bankers with Russian branches or Russian correspondents. The grand total from all these sources, including the direct losses hitherto enumerated, run well above \$500,000,000.

### Queer Spot in Ireland.

Among the many odd nooks and corners and crannies of the auld emerald isle is Carrick-a-rede, on the Great Northern railroad of Ireland. It is an isolated rock, separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 feet wide and more than 80 feet deep, and it is at this place that the salmon are intercepted in their retreat to the rivers. A rude bridge of ropes is thrown across which remains during the fishing season, and this bridge, which is protected by a single rope rail, awnings about in the most uncomfortable manner, often rendering it a dangerous feat in stormy weather, save to the natives, who cross it with the utmost indifference. The name is derived from "Carrig-a-ramadh" (the rock in the road) on account of the intercepting of the salmon. Near by, on the west side of the island, is a cavern in which have been found the bones of horse, ox, deer, sheep, goat, badger, water rat and of several kinds of birds.

### Lesser of Two Evils.

"Papa says he likes to hear me play your accompaniments. He usually sits in the next room, you know." "Then he admires music!" "In a way. He says I always play so loud that it drowns your voice."—Stray Stories.

### Royal Lifeboats.

It is a singular coincidence that between January 1 and December 31 the royal national lifeboats were 365 times on service. Five hundred and thirty lives and 27 vessels were saved.

### MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.	
CATTLE—Fair to good	\$3.00 @ 4.25
Heavy steers	6.15 @ 6.50
HAY—Choice	1.40 @ 1.50
HOPS—Choice pickers	6.40 @ 6.45
Mixed pickers	6.30 @ 6.35
SHEEP—Extra	5.50 @ 5.60
LARD—Choice	7.15 @ 7.20
FLOUR—Spring patent	4.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 1/2 @ 87 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	67 @ 67 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	32 1/2 @ 32 3/4
RYE—No. 2	67 @ 68
RAILY—No. 2 spring	53 @ 53 1/2
HAY—Choice timothy	12.00 @ 12.50
PORK—Clear mess	16.50 @ 16.60
LARD—Prime steam	7.30 @ 7.35
BUTTER—Choice dairy	20 @ 20 1/2
Choice creamery	20 @ 20 1/2
APPLES—Choice, per bbl	6.00 @ 6.10
POTATOES—Per bush	65 @ 67
TOMATOES—New	5.00 @ 5.10
Old	4.50 @ 4.75

### CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Winter patent	2.70 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	83 @ 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	67 @ 67 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	32 @ 32 1/2
RYE—Choice	65 @ 65 1/2
PORK—Mess, prime	15.25 @ 15.40
LARD—Prime steam	7.05 @ 7.07 1/2

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Winter patent	3.75 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	67 @ 67 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	32 @ 32 1/2
RYE—Western mixed	67 @ 67 1/2
PORK—Mess, prime	16.50 @ 16.70
LARD—Prime steam	7.35 @ 7.40

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	85 1/2 @ 85 3/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	65 1/2 @ 65 3/4
CATTLE—Steers	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Dressed	7.00 @ 7.25

LOUISVILLE.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 3 mixed	47 @ 47 1/2
OATS—No. 3 mixed	31 1/2 @ 32
PORK—Mess	12.10 @ 12.15
LARD—Prime	7.10 @ 7.15

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 3 mixed	47 @ 47 1/2
OATS—No. 3 mixed	31 1/2 @ 32

# Berea College

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We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for full term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13. Winter term opened January 2, and Spring term will open March 21.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

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Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

Take a Look Through Our Stock. It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, IT'S GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 73; Night Phone 47-48.

## Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies  
Phaetons  
Runabouts  
Surries  
Traps  
Durable  
Graceful  
Useful  
Comfortable  
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.

Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

## Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour  
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.  
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat


"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

Whites Station, Ky.



ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
UNION MADE  
#350 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25  
for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for  
Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

## COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

### Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

A number of sample copies go out this week for various reasons. Let each copy that comes to one who is not now a subscriber to the Citizen be considered an invitation to become so. All we ask is that you compare the Citizen with other papers that come to you and ask which gives the most and best for the money. Send in your subscription and then write a letter giving all the news in your locality. We want to make the Citizen your family and neighborhood paper.

A substantial addition has been made to the Cemetery. This provides for all the growth likely for years to come.

The Citizen has a large number of subscribers in Berea and elsewhere who are in arrears with their subscription accounts for a year or more. Will you not look at the tag on the margin of your paper and see if this means you? If it does, please enable us to set your date forward a little. We must have some money from our subscribers.

Good news for our common school teachers. Henceforth they are to be paid for attendance upon County Institute.

In Squire Wilson's court Friday, Joe Todd, Jr., was held to the May term of the Circuit Court in bond of \$200, on the charge of house breaking. D. F. Powers was fined \$50 and costs on the charge of selling malt liquors to a minor. L. A. Watkins was fined \$20 and costs on the charge of gambling. Charles Williams was also fined \$20 on the same charge. John Dougherty, charged with shooting on the public highway, and Chester Preston and Wm. Moore, charged with gambling, were dismissed. All other cases were continued until March 9th.

Rev. Kitchin is holding a protracted meeting at Pine Grove this week. Much interest has been manifested there at meetings held by the local preachers. It is a more than usually thoughtful community.

Mr. L. P. McWhorter has bought out the Ramsey meat market and will hereafter dispense beef and pork at the old stand.

The livery barn has been undergoing repairs lately. A sample room has been finished off from the left of the entrance and a lattice gate will hereafter keep Sunday and night loafers out of the entrance. A great improvement, the last.

Work has been begun on the foundation for the addition to the College wood working shop. It will be hastened to a finish and will be a great addition to the street, as well as to the equipment of the College Industrial department.

Hon. Taylor Gubbard has introduced a bill for the establishment of county high schools throughout the State. The bill has no likelihood of being passed this term, but the introduction of the bill may inoculate the state with the idea.

Mr. J. Wilson's court has been doing business this week. Let the good work go on.

A certain parasitic growth appears every sunny day on the south side of the Citizen office and in other favored localities in Berea. Reports come that related growths appear in other places at this time of the year, but nothing quite so rank, so apathetic, and so fully developed in the parasitic habit as that which appears in Berea. The attention of experts is being sought to ascertain if the growth belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

Remember the Lecture Course entertainment on March 12th. Professor Stowe, the monologist, presents Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals." This is an opportunity, not only to be present at a first class entertainment, but to hear a classic presented by a skillful elocutionist in such a manner as to equal the results of days of study. Students, especially, cannot afford to miss this.

Mrs. Frank Coyle is quite ill with tonsillitis, and the meeting of the Conversation Club is postponed.

Miss Alice Treadway of Paint Lick, and Miss Edna Brandenburg, of Kirksville, were the guests of Miss Grace Kidd Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Dick and Canfield were in Richmond Monday on court business.

Miss Laura Click, of Kerby Knob, visited her sister, Mrs. Will Flanery, this week.

T. J. Flanery is home after a visit to Cincinnati and Hamilton, O.

The measles epidemic seems to be at an end. A few children in town are now having the mumps.

Rev. Mr. McCully has received a call from a church in Illinois and has practically decided to accept. His health has been rather poor lately and it is hoped that the change will be beneficial to him, but Brother McCully will be greatly missed in Berea, not only by his church people, but by all who have known him as well.

Mr. J. S. Gott was taken to Hot Springs, Ark., last Saturday for the benefit of his health.

A dog tax has been passed by the Legislature and we expect a great many dogs, who have hitherto rejoiced in a local habitation and a name, will henceforth be just "dogs that came to us and have been hanging around." But a dog that is not worth paying a dollar tax upon is not worth keeping.

An unusually large congregation assembled at the Congregational church, last Sunday. Mr. Tupper preached. Mrs. Grosvenor rendered a solo very effectively.

James Bassett has rented the Kimbrell place and will make a crop there this year and work on the place for Mr. Tupper. He will move as soon as Mr. Kimbrell's family are able to move to their new place.

## College Items

HERE AND THERE

Dr. Hubbell, Prof. Edwards and Prof. Dinmore attended the National Superintendents' meeting at Louisville, Ky. several days this week.

Misses Washburn and Sypherd, and Andrew Ross are absent attending the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Student Volunteer Convention in Nashville, Tenn.

Prof. Mason is in Frankfort, Ky., attending the State Farmers' Institute.

Miss Clark is still on the sick list, though she is greatly improved.

The editor has been visiting chess rooms this week. He was especially interested in Prof. Dinmore's psychology class where students were reading original compositions illustrating the fertility of their imagination. There is nothing the matter with the imagination of that class.

The delegates have returned from the Y. M. C. A. meeting at Lexington. They report an inspiring meeting. The Ariel Quartette was very popular and added much interest to the meeting. The quartette was invited to several churches for the morning service, and sang in three different churches at night.

Mr. Albert Bachman, of Chicago, arrived Tuesday and is at school.

The addition to the Industrial Building will be erected by student labor, almost entirely.

Mr. Grosvenor gave the Monday morning lecture this week. Subject: "A Trip to the Antipodes."

Prof. Disney has been ill for a few days this week but will meet his classes Thursday.

Mrs. Putnam was sick Wednesday having a severe cold. She is practically well now.

Berea is certainly having a full supply of contagious diseases this winter. The measles epidemic had scarcely cleared away when the mumps hit us in full force. There are not so many cases of mumps however as there were of the measles.

Mr. Fred Cox, a student, recently received a civil service appointment, and will engage in the postal service in Ind. Territory. He left Berea, Feb. 24.

### Cemetery Association

The Executive Committee of Berea Cemetery Association has secured the tract of land adjoining the present cemetery on the northeast, about twelve and three fourths acres. A abundant room for generations to come is thus secured. A tenant is desired for the house and the tillable land. A faithful and competent man may make arrangements which will give him considerable employment. Apply soon, to Prof. L. V. Dodge.

### Needed Reform.

The postmaster of Sedan, Kansas, conveys needed information to the public by means of proclamations posted on the office door. One of the latest, which is respectfully called to the attention of the College authorities, is as follows: "The school board's attention is very respectfully directed to the need of a local reform. There are now but two recesses each day. There should be at least one each and every school hour, so every pupil in school could come here and inquire for mail at least six times a day. As it is now, they are limited to four times, and that is little enough."

### Moonshine Raid in Knott County.

We do not usually publish accounts of bloody encounters, feuds, and fights in the Citizen, but the raid on moonshiners recently made by Talbert and Malcolm Holliday will be of so much interest to so many that we waive our usual custom for once. It appears that the two Holliday boys went with a posse to the house of a man by the name of Sloan in search of illicit liquor. Talbert Holliday is United States marshal and Malcolm is deputy collector. They entered the Sloan house alone, leaving the posse on guard outside. But as soon as they were within the house, the door was shut and a pistol duel began between them and four Sloans who were within.

The result is that two Sloans are killed, the father is seriously wounded, and the other boy escaped, presumably with a dangerous wound. Talbert Holliday was not injured, but Malcolm received five wounds, none of which are serious, though one in the hand is painful and may result in maiming.

The Holliday boys are both former students of Berea and both have many friends here. One would think that such an experience would be enough to discourage a man, but Malcolm Holliday says he will soon be at work again. The moonshining business in Knott county is completely broken up for the present by this raid.

### College Discipline.

The President spoke at Chapel on Tuesday concerning College Discipline, and eight rather prominent students were suspended for violating the rules relating to social relations, having met to walk and visit outside the walking limits last Thursday afternoon. The length of suspension in the several cases is not yet fixed.

The President said that Berea College hopes never to have to use the heavy penalty of expulsion, or suspension for more than a year, because serious wrong should be prevented in advance. The rules are so made as to remove in large part the liability and temptation to wrong. But students who violate their pledges and deliberately disregard and transgress these rules can have no place here. The faculty will not spend its time with rule-dodgers, but with the earnest young people who honestly propose to live according to the rules.

### Nearly a Disastrous Fire.

What might have been a serious fire was started at the home of Mr. Spence on Jackson street last week. Mrs. Spence had been cleaning and disinfecting a room that had been occupied by students with measles, but went out of the room for a time, leaving the lamp burning. Leonard Spence saw a flame in the room from the garden, where he was standing, and hastening up stairs found the room full of flame and smoke from the explosion of the lamp. He succeeded in putting out the fire, the not till he had burned his hands quite severely. The room would have been hopelessly on fire in another minute. The Spence house could ill be spared in Berea as it is a popular boarding house for students. Eleven have been boarding there this winter.

### The Child and the State.

"At that hour came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, who, then, is greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven? And he called to him a little child, and set him in the midst of them."

—Matthew, 18:1-2.

"Every human being has a claim to a judicious development of his faculties by those to whom the care of his infancy is confided."—Pestalozzi.

"The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated defrauds the community of a useful citizen and bequeaths it a nuisance."—Chancellor Kent.

"If the children are untaught, their ignorance and vice will in future cost us much dearer in their consequences than it would have done in their correction by a good education."—Thomas Jefferson.

"For every pound you save in Education, you will spend five in prosecutions, in prisons, and in penal settlements."—Lord Macaulay.

## KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by  
**J. C. BURNAM**  
The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67  
50c a suit is all it will cost you.

## Real Estate

IS ON THE RUN.

I have just sold one farm of 100 acres and now have another of 130 acres adjoining the one sold. Two miles from Berea College, 30 acres in timber, the rest cleared. This land is worth \$20 an acre but I will sell it for \$12.50. Very good house good barn, good water. This is a bargain. Call at once on.

**J. P. BICKNELL,**  
Berea, Ky.

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two Farms for rent or sale at Kerby Knob, Jackson County, Ky. Both are well improved, good buildings, plenty of fruit and water, coal and timber. For further information address D. M. Click, Kerby Knob, Ky.

### To Kentucky Female Orphan School Graduates.

All graduates of the above named school are requested to send name and address to Principal K. F. O. S., Ky., that each may receive an invitation to a house party to be given the Alumni in May. Send name whether or not circumstances favor attendance. ELLA JOHNSON, Prin. K. F. O. S.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets.  
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

### FOR SALE.

A few good Jacks. Will sell or exchange for other property. J. W. HERNDON, 3 miles from Berea on the Richmond Pike.

## THE BEST Olive Oil for Salads

Or any other use in making good things to eat or in medicine is our

## Huile D'Olive

LARTIER FILS

It is absolutely pure Virgin Olive Oil from the finest olives grown in that famed South of Europe olive district. Try it yourself. Ask for the imported.

## The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

## At the Up-to-Date Grocery

YOU CAN BUY

Sugar at .....05  
Meal at .....25  
Patent Flour.....65  
Diamond Special Coffee.....15 and up.

You can always find a fine lot of fruit and the best of everything that spot cash will buy. Prompt delivery. I also keep hay and mill feed.

**W. D. LOGSDON, Prop.**

## ...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

## LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,  
Phone 93

## Our Motto

Quality—Not low prices, is our inducement. Any body can sell cheap goods, but everybody cannot sell good goods cheap. We offer a superior line of seasonable goods at our uniformly low prices. Call at.

## The New Cash Store

RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.



## NEWS ITEMS FOR THE BUSY READER.

All Important Happenings That Have Recently Transpired Throughout the World.

### EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Crimes and Casualties, the Movements of Government Officials and Other Interesting Events Cited, Condensed and Noted.

#### Congressional Briefs.

After 16 years of more or less serious consideration of the subject, the senate passed a pure food bill by the decisive vote of 63 to 4. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines or liquors in the District of Columbia, the territories and the insular possessions of the United States and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one state to another or to a foreign country. It also prohibits the receipt of such goods. There is a heavy penalty attached.

Senator Morgan made a report on the sanitary treaty between the various American republics and in executive session of the senate stated that it was desirable to have a treaty ratified at an early date. The agreement between these republics will have a bearing on the passage of a national quarantine law.

The house committee on banking and currency decided to report favorably on the bill enabling national banks to lend to one borrower 10 per cent of their surplus as well as 10 per cent of the paid up capital.

Representative McNary introduced a resolution instructing the president to have the interstate commerce commission investigate the alleged control and ownership of anthracite coal and anthracite mines by railway combinations.

Representative Eash (Wis.) introduced a bill to prevent common carriers and officers of common carriers from having any interest in companies engaged in mining, manufacturing or trading in any commodity transported by such carriers.

The house passed the Mussel Shoals dam bill. It permits the creation of an artificial water power on the Tennessee river in Alabama and has been pending before congress for several years.

By a vote of 8 to 5 the senate committee on interstate commerce agreed to report the Hepburn railroad rate bill without amendment, but the resolution adopted reserved to the members of the committee freedom of action concerning amendments offered in the senate.

On the 23d the senate passed the anti-hazing bill. The bill gives authority to the secretary of the navy to dismiss at any time a midshipman whose presence he considers for any cause contrary to the best interests of the service after a trial by court martial.

Without opposition the house on the 23d passed the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, directing the interstate commerce commission to make examination on the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies and report on the same from time to time.

#### Miscellaneous Items.

The bridal couple, Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, started on the 19th for a trip to Cuba and arrived at Port Tampa, Fla., on the 20th when they sailed for Havana. A large crowd met the happy couple at the station on their arrival. Mrs. Longworth was presented with a magnificent floral design emblematic of the friendship of Cuba for herself and her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth arrived in Havana on the 21st and were welcomed by the citizens. Later they were taken to the country residence of the American minister, Edward V. Morgan.

On the 22d the white house bridal couple were given an ovation during a gala performance at the National theater, Havana, given in their honor.

"I can say authoritatively that Congressman Longworth will be a candidate for re-nomination for a third term in congress this fall," said former Mayor Fleischmann, of Cincinnati. "I know that his ambition for the future is along legislative lines."

Susan B. Anthony, leader of the woman suffragists, was stricken with paralysis and her recovery is considered doubtful by her physicians. She is 81 years old.

Oscar Hall, said to have been formerly postmaster at Fremont, O., committed suicide by poison in a Boston lodging house.

St. Viateur college, at Bourbonnais, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire, loss \$175,000; insurance \$100,000.

The torpedo boat Winslow, of Spanish war Cardenas fame, was towed to a mooring at the Norfolk navy yard from sea by the naval tug Mohawk with her engines completely disabled.

Rr. Adm. Asa Walker will succeed Rr. Adm. C. M. Chester as superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington when the latter retires from the active list of the navy.

At Asheville, N. C., the grand jury returned another true bill against Congressman Blackburn, charging him with practicing before the treasury department in violation of the federal statutes.

Charles E. Moyer, William D. Haywood and G. A. Pettibone, leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, were taken to Caldwell, Ida., where they were arraigned on the charge of participating in the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg. They refused to plead and were committed to jail without bail.

The committee appointed by the Ohio senate to investigate municipal and county affairs in Hamilton county began its sessions at Cincinnati. The first day's session developed that some of the Cincinnati bankers have been giving gratuities to County Treasurer Hynicka for depositing county funds in their banks.

In the examination of municipal and county affairs in Cincinnati, ordered by the Ohio senate, County Treasurer R. K. Hynicka refused to produce his private bank book for the inspection of the investigating committee.

An unknown negro was shot to death at Shaw, Miss., by Dr. E. H. Grice, after attacking and attempting to criminally assault a white woman.

The American colony in Mexico City celebrated Washington's birthday by a benefit performance at the circus in aid of the American hospital.

Goshen Jim, famous as the best ice horse in the world and who held the world's pacing record of 1:00 1/4, for a half mile, dropped dead during a race at Minneapolis.

The committee appointed at the last session of the New York legislature to investigate life insurance has made its report. The report is extremely voluminous, extending to 319 printed pages. It embraces a long review of the testimony taken by the committee and its recommendations and conclusions as to remedial legislation.

The Atlanta, Ga., committee of arrangements having in charge the memorial of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, has made its plans to have the memorial March 26, the day preceding the gathering of the blue and the gray.

James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was operated upon again in his home in New York for the relief of an organic trouble.

Miss Lizzie Winbush, 51, a native of Montgomery, Ala., and one of the best-known southern female missionaries of the Presbyterian church in the Orient, died in Kobe, Japan.

There is much talk of a probable appointment of Gen. Grosvenor to a first-class consular berth. It is generally believed he will be offered something good.

Stuyvesant High went to Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., his resignation as a member of the Mutual's board of trustees.

Secretary Shaw went on record as being strongly in favor of the proposed legislation to remove all internal revenue tax from grain alcohol, rendered unfit for drinking purposes for use in the arts and industries.

A correspondent at Tokio says that 400 in the town of Tokio, 60 miles southeast of Yokohama, destroyed 600 houses and caused the death of 37 persons. Details are not obtainable at this time.

The Iowa senate passed a resolution authorizing Gov. Cummins to call a convention of representatives of the several states of the nation in July to devise means to secure an amendment to the federal constitution so that United States senators may be elected by the people instead of by the legislatures.

Johann Hoch, convicted murderer, confessed bigamist, and who, if but a fraction of the stories of crime told of him are true, was one of the greatest criminals this country has ever known, was hanged in the county jail at Chicago for poisoning his wife, Marie Weleker-Hoch.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending February 22 number 185, against 208 the previous week, 220 in the like week of 1905 and 1904, 185 in 1903.

Two bills designed to prevent hook making at the Running race track at Washington were introduced in the house. The bills prohibit all gambling or betting anywhere in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Josephine Terreno, a 15-year-old Italian girl of New York, confessed that she killed her uncle, Gaetano Riggio, and attempted to kill his wife and declared that she was justified in doing so. When arrested she told the police that her uncle had taken advantage of her innocence with his wife's knowledge.

Kenyon military academy at Gambier, O., is in ruins, three cadets are believed to be lost, three fatally injured and many badly burned and hurt. The fire started early in the morning, and so fierce were the flames and so rapid their progress that inside of 20 minutes the entire academy was doomed and the cadets driven from their sleeping rooms.

Mrs. Nina May Dupree, near Atlanta, Ga., the young woman whose throat was cut several weeks ago and whose harrowing story of how she was assaulted by a negro, has confessed, according to a letter from her mother.

The German reichstag, by a large majority, passed the final reading of the bill providing for the extension of Germany's reciprocal tariff rates to the United States.

A strike of the 200,000 farmers composing the American Society of Equity, an organization with headquarters in Indianapolis, has been called for March 1.

The Louisiana state board of health at its session adopted quarantine regulations and decided that the restrictions against Cuba and the Central American ports should become effective on March 15.

Theodore Roosevelt, the Iowa candidate of the president, refused to accept a majority nomination in his home town, Ackley, Ia.

Eileen Kerr, an actress from Philadelphia, died at a hospital in Columbus, O., from an operation for appendicitis. She was a member of the John Henry Co.

The paper mill of J. E. Henry & Sons, at Lincoln, N. H., burned. Loss, \$150,000.

While crossing the Illinois river from Bureau to Hennepin, Ill., with the United States mails, Blaine Jenkins, mail carrier; Percy McWhorter, grain buyer, both of Hennepin, and William Bentley, a barber, of Chicago, were drowned. The men were in a small rowboat, which was caught in the ice jam and crushed.

The rifle range, near Visalia, Ky., which was abandoned a few years ago, has been reclaimed by the government. A deal has just been completed whereby the government comes in to possession of 1,100 additional acres adjoining the range.

Willis Page, the negro who assaulted and murdered Para tant, a little white girl, who lived near Blountville, La., a few miles south of Shreveport, was tied to a stake and burned to death by the leading citizens of Blountville.

That her wounds were self-inflicted. Vm. Hildreth, a wealthy farmer of Edgar county, Illinois, has consulted an attorney about bringing suit to compel the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road to issue a pass to himself and wife.

Johann Hoch's body, barred by Chicago cemeteries from interment within their limits, was buried in the potter's field, adjoining the county poor farm at Duquoin, near Chicago.

A decree of divorce was granted at Baltimore to Mattie D. Bragg from her husband, Rev. Charles M. Bragg, former pastor of Calvary M. E. church, on the ground that he deserted her by eloping with the organist of his church 12 years ago.

John Cross Hammond, whose wife's body was found in a trunk last November, ten days after he had disappeared, surrendered to the Albany (N. Y.) police and confessed to having killed his wife.

Seven car loads of ammunition left the United States magazine at St. Julian's Creek, Norfolk, Va., for the Asiatic fleet of Uncle Sam's navy. The tremendous quantity of shots and shells of every description was got together in a hurry on rush orders from Washington.

While holding to tear down an old frame house, 417 Larimer avenue, Pittsburgh, an Italian laborer found an old woman in a chair box in a secret closet. The box contained \$200 in gold. Some years ago the house was occupied by a well-known business man, who was cashier for a lumber company. He committed suicide 15 years ago.

The Toledo, Toledo & Western west bound limited No. 1 went into the ditch two and a half miles east of Crest City, Ill., killing Engineer J. C. Welch.

Mrs. Little Hinds Cortelyou, wife of Postmaster General Cortelyou, has been bequeathed a gold thimble by her aunt, Mrs. Anna D. Hinds, who died at Hempstead, L. I., February 5, leaving an estate valued at \$5,000.

The guards around the Forbidden City, Peking, have been doubled and all the palaces and residences of high officials are especially guarded. The police who have hitherto carried batons are now armed with rifles.

William F. Sears and his wife were found dead in their apartments in Chicago. The gas had been turned on and all apertures stopped with rags. The woman had been acting queerly of late.

The feeling of unrest which has been so apparent in the deliberations of the Algerian conference on Moroccan affairs during the past week seems to have been at least temporarily supplanted by a more hopeful conciliatory attitude on the part of the delegates.

Hatting Nelson, the champion light-weight pugilist, was painfully bruised at Blue Sulphur, Va., in stopping a runaway, and rescuing Mrs. Frank Howard with her two small children from a perilous situation.

A large Plymouth Rock hen broke the world's egg record at Camden, Ill., when she deposited in her nest a specimen weighing 6 1/4 ounces. The hen has lately been laying many ponderous eggs.

The Johnson-Motley feud in Cannon county, Tennessee, broke out afresh and as a result the following are fatally wounded: Sam Blair, shot four times in stomach; Ith Motley, shot twice in the groin, Richard Johnson, throat cut.

Ma J. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, 83, died at his residence in Dayton, O. He had been feeble for many years. He died from the effects of a complication of afflictions with which he had suffered since the war.

A mob at Wilmington, Del., tried to lynch an Indian doctor, supposed to be a negro, who married a white girl. The police escorted the couple out of town.

Joe Deado, foreman of the gang, and three other Italians were killed near Rock, W. Va., by the explosion of a can of giant powder. The men were torn to pieces by the force of the terrific explosion. The victims were preparing a blast and from some unknown cause the can from which they were using powder became ignited.

Former Police Capt. James Wilson, of Allegheny, Pa., recently convicted of extortion in connection with the reform crusade, was sentenced to serve six months in the workhouse and pay a fine of \$100 in addition to the costs.

## IS A STRIKE AVERTED?

Miners' Vice President Says an Agreement Was Reached.

However, F. L. Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal Co., Stated That There Has Been No Change in the Situation.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Vice President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, made a signed statement in regard to the miners' troubles. Among other things he says:

"You may accept one proposition as a fixed fact—that there will be no general strike in the mining industry April 1. The operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago and perhaps more. Mr. F. L. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, leaders of the operators, recognize their untenable position at Indianapolis and have gracefully submitted to the inevitable and will pay an advance to the miners. A general strike will be averted. Business will not be paralyzed by industrial strife. An era of peace will be established for another period of years and the trade agreement method of settling labor disputes will win new friends to its standard.

"The anthracite operators must now grant an advance in view of the action of the bituminous operators."

#### EX-SPEAKER HENDERSON DEAD.

Died in a Hospital in Dubuque, Ia., After Several Months' Illness.

Dubuque, Ia.—Former Speaker David B. Henderson, of the national house of representatives, died at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Mercy hospital of paresis, which attacked him several months ago. He began to sink Friday afternoon, rallied Saturday morning, in the afternoon lapsed into unconsciousness and failed rapidly until the end came. All of his family except a son in California were at the bedside, but Col. Henderson was unable to recognize any one but his wife since a week ago, except on Friday, when he partly regained his mental faculties.

The funeral will be held next Thursday with services in the Episcopal church under the auspices of the Grand Army. Former Congressman George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, will deliver an eulogy. The body is to lie in state on Thursday at the church.

#### PRESIDENT CASTRO'S BOAST.

Will Humble France, Break Monroe Doctrine and Clear Out Foreigners.

Washington, D. C.—Advice received here from Venezuela are to the effect that President Castro says he will humble France, break up the Monroe doctrine, clear out the French from Venezuela and then start on Americans, Englishmen and Germans, who he declares are worse than Chinese. He is reported as saying that he will clear the country of foreigners. He is very bitter against Americans, who he says are after his country. The populace is yearning for an American protectorate, and the better class of Venezuelans are reported as saying that the situation demands immediate intervention by the United States for the sake of humanity.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY FIRE.

Three Cadets Were Burned To Death and a Dozen Others Injured.

Gambier, O.—The charred bodies of Cadets Winfield Scott Kunkle, of Ashtabula, O.; J. E. Henderson, of Risdo Farm, Ill., and James J. Fuller, of Warren, O., were found in the ruins of Delano hall, of the Kenyon military academy, which was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. A dozen other persons were injured.

The bodies of Fuller and Henderson lay close together. They had been roommates. It is believed that they were suffocated to death in bed. Cadets Harry Barnes and Lenox Baker, both residents of Cleveland, were moved on cots to hospitals in Cleveland Sunday morning. Barnes, whose condition had been regarded as critical on Saturday, is much improved.

#### Preparing For Trouble.

Maulia.—Active preparations continue here for a possible contingency in China. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood has postponed his contemplated trip to Mindanao. A list has been circulated among the packers and teamsters of this city requesting the names of those who are willing to enlist for service in China.

#### The Grade of Lieutenant General.

Washington.—A compromise on the provision abolishing the grade of lieutenant general has been practically agreed upon whereby Gen. Corbin and MacArthur will be allowed to reach that rank before their retirement.

#### Two Babies Burned.

Huntington, W. Va.—Two little children of Homer Trull, near Eagle, were burned to death Sunday morning in their home. The mother left them alone for an hour, and on her return found both burned to a crisp.

#### Arrival at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar.—The transports Kilpatrick and McClellan, having on board the First Infantry band for Manila, sailed for Manila. The boilers of the McClellan, which were in bad condition, were repaired here.

## STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

#### KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Dog Tax Bill Passed—Anti-Cigarette Measure Killed.

Frankfort, Feb. 20.—A bill jam is about to result in the legislature. The county unit bill's friends have announced they will block everything in the senate, and now comes the redistricting jam. The house committee on statutes agreed to report favorably the bill to take Adair county from the Eleventh and put it in the Third congressional district, Butler from the Third and put it in the Fourth, and Ohio from the Third and put it in the Second. The senate committee on Kentucky statutes agreed to report favorably the following bills: The John-son bill, authorizing a county to appoint more than one road supervisor; the Whit bill, providing the manner in which a county may straighten the county line; the George bill, authorizing electric railways, gas and oil pipe line companies to condemn a right of way.

The house committee on Kentucky statutes agreed to report favorably the bill to repeal the law which exempts a laborer's wages from debts created for necessities. The house railroad commission reconsidered the Jackson cross baggage bill, and agreed to report it favorably. It provides that 12 1/2 per cent of first-class passengers fares shall be charged for 100 pounds of excess, but no charge less than 25 cents shall be made. The revenue committee originated and reported its bill to impose a license tax on blend-ers and rectifiers. It fixes a license tax of 1 1/2 cents upon every gallon of such "compounded, rectified, blended or adulterated distilled spirits."

Frankfort, Feb. 21.—There were hot words over the county unit bill in the senate, and as a result at least two senators do not speak as they pass by. In a speech Senator Cammack reiterated his charge that a conspiracy existed to defeat the bill which was denied by Senator Porter. The senate committee on courts of justice agreed to report favorably the Hickman bill providing for official circuit court stenographers, and the Linn bill requiring that all claims presented to the county fiscal courts shall be sworn to.

The house committee on public health decided to report favorably the bill requiring the formula to be printed on the outside of the bottle or package of all patent or proprietary medicines. In the house Mr. Barry, of Lyon, and Marshall resigned as members of the special committee appointed by the speaker several days ago to investigate the several state departments. The resolution providing the committee was introduced by Mr. Barry, who later charged that he could not get a meeting of the committee and secured the appointment of four additional committeemen.

Frankfort, Feb. 22.—With his well-known wit and suavity Senator Sam Dehaven broke through the wall of county unit objectors, and secured permission to have the house dog tax bill voted on and passed. This ends the fight and it is now up to Gov. Beckham to say whether dogs shall be taxed or not. The bill provides for a tax of \$1 on all dogs over four months old. The senate committee on corporations agreed to report favorably the bill to place all express companies under control of the state railroad commission on the same basis as railroads. The same committee put no end to the Gillenwater anti-cigarette bill by adopting a motion by 6 to 1 not to report the bill back to the senate.

One of the most important bills of the session was passed by the house at its afternoon session, and it is said will pass the senate without much opposition. This abolishes the school trust system entirely (it does not apply to city boards), creates a board of four county commissioners, one to be elected from each district in the county. This commission, with the county school superintendent, shall control the schools and select all the teachers.

Frankfort, Feb. 24.—Opponents of a "county unit" local option bill, which has been a bone of contention in Kentucky assembly sessions for ten years past, put through a substitute measure for the original bill which is very distasteful to the advocates of temperance who were conducting the fight. The substitute, which bears the name of Col. Jack Chinn, the senator from the Mercer district, makes the county unit in counties containing towns below the fifth class, but in counties having cities or towns of the first, second, third, fourth or fifth class, all have above one thousand inhabitants, the county outside the city shall be one unit, and the territory within the corporate limits shall be another and separate unit. The original bill was hopelessly tied up until Senator Chinn presented his compromise. The bill now goes to the lower house for approval, and leaders of the temperance fight say they have gained nothing by its provisions and will call on members of the lower house to refuse to give concurrence to the Chinn bill.

#### The Lincoln Farm.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 22.—Mr. Hannah called up the resolution in the legislature urging the government to buy the Lincoln farm in Larue county, this state, and convert it into a national park. It was unanimously adopted.

#### Burned With Acid.

Newport, Ky., Feb. 24.—Leva Hissam, daughter of ex-County Judge Hissam, was painfully but not seriously burned at her home, as the result of applying carbolic acid to her hair, under the impression that she was using a lotion for the skin.

#### Surprised Their Friends.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 24.—The marriage of Mrs. Mattie E. Weeks and James Redfeard, which was celebrated in Cincinnati, came as a complete surprise to the family and friends of the bride in this city.

#### LEXINGTON REFORM SCHOOL.

Nothing Definite of Mismanagement Is Known By the Witness.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 23.—The house special committee, known as the Barry investigating committee, met in executive session with Representative Barry on the witness stand. He made some general statements, it is said, to the effect that he had been told of mismanagement at the school of reform at Lexington and that he had heard that a number of clerks in the statehouse employed other clerks at smaller salary to do their work. O. D. Emerson, a former employee of the school of reform, was before the committee, but, it is understood, was unable to make any definite statement about any particular mismanagement. State Auditor Hager was also before the committee, but nothing could be learned as to what he testified, as the committee members agreed to keep quiet about the testimony till the report is made.

#### NEW KENTUCKY ROAD.

Cairo, Mayfield & Nashville Railroad Co. Chartered.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24.—The Cairo, Mayfield & Nashville Railway Co. filed a charter in the Jefferson county court placing its capital stock at \$100,000. Its avowed object is to build and operate a railroad from a point opposite Cairo, Ill., through the counties of Carlisle and Graves, via Mayfield, to a point on the Paducah & Memphis division of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, in Calloway county, about four miles south of Murray. The road will be about 60 miles long. The incorporators, all of whom are officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Co., and their respective holdings are: Milton H. Smith, 982 shares; W. L. Mapother, three shares; Edw. W. Hines, three shares; Charles Haydon, three shares; J. H. Ellis, three shares; W. A. Northeut, three shares; W. H. Bruce, three shares. The maximum debt is fixed at \$50,000.

#### KNIFE AND GUN USED.

Prominent Kentuckians Engaged in a Deadly Affray at Cynthiana.

Cynthiana, Ky., Feb. 24.—Near the corner drug store of Vandoren & Lydicks, in this city, Ashley Ward shot twice at Shirley Frisbie with a 38-caliber pistol. Frisbie cut Ward on the face, and on one finger of the right hand with a knife. The shooting is said to have been over a young lady, one of the men having made a remark. Ward is a law student in the office of his brother-in-law, W. T. Lafferty, and Frisbie is an undertaker. One ball shattered Frisbie's arm and doctors think it will have to be amputated. The other ball slightly wounded the right arm.

#### Warehouse Destroyed By Fire.

Burgin, Ky., Feb. 23.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the warehouse of Voria Bros., here, together with hemp worth \$5,000, the property of Cogar & Davis, of Danville. This is the second destructive fire that has visited Burgin within the past ten days.

#### To Curb Reform Mayors.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 22.—The bill fixing the minimum number of police in second-class cities at 30 was passed in the house. It is intended to apply particularly to Paducah and to prevent reform mayors from cutting down the force to keep ante-election promises.

#### Railway Yards and Roundhouse.

Middlesboro, Ky., Feb. 24.—H. Horneck, of Cumberland Gap, has contracted with the Southern Railway Co. to construct their yards and roundhouse at Hamilton Springs, Tenn. All the coal from the Middlesboro district will be handled in these yards.

#### Longstreet, Race Horse, Dead.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 24.—Longstreet, one of the most famous race horses of this generation and a successful sire, is dead at the Elmendorf stud of Jas. H. Haggin. Longstreet was raced by M. F. Dwyer, and on the turf won 36 races and earned \$81,365.

#### Singer Agent in Jail.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Feb. 24.—William Wiley, of this city, was arrested in Lexington at the investigation of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. He acted as agent for the company here and at Richmond, and is charged with embezzlement and forgery.

#### Trial Was Postponed.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Feb. 21.—At the request of the commonwealth the trial of Luther Herron and William Britton, policemen, charged with killing Walter Stotts, was postponed until the May term of circuit court.

#### Many Barrels of Whisky Burn.

Levinwood, Ky., Feb. 24.—Fire totally destroyed the distillery plant of the Hayes Valley Distilling Co., with 2,500 barrels of whisky. The plant was owned by Timothy Hayes, of Covadale, O., and his two sons, Arthur and J. E., who live here.

#### Threaten To Leave the State.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24.—If the Kentucky legislature passes the bill relating to the rectifying of whisky several of the big rectifying Louisville firms threaten to leave the state. They may remove to Ohio and Indiana.



## Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### MADISON COUNTY. HICKORY PLAINS

Feb. 23.—Willie White, Jr., and family, together with a few others, of White's Station, left this week for Illinois.—Mr. and Mrs. Veda Ritter, of White's Station, gave the young people a candy pulling, Monday night.—Mr. J. A. Adams visited his brother Ed Adams last week. His sister, Mrs. Maggie Adams Overly, is there and is very ill with consumption.—William Johnson and wife, of Silver Creek, spent Sunday with Mrs. Lizzie Cornelison and mother.—Richard Kimbrell has bought the James Green farm and will move to it shortly.—Mr. Beve Johnson is very sick with pneumonia.

### ING HILL

Feb. 24.—The farmers of this vicinity are bustling around about their plowing.—Miss Julia Johnston is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes.—Mrs. Grant Abrams and daughters, Stella and Artia, visited Mrs. Green and her daughter Flora Sunday evening.—Mat Green started to Lancaster Saturday, expecting to attend court there on Monday.—A Sunday school will be held at the Pilot Knob school house next Sunday morning at 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Gabbard and little children, of Dreyfus, visited Mrs. Gabbard's mother, Mrs. Julia C. Green, and family Monday.—Jas. Owens and wife visited friends and relatives on Red Lick recently.—Mrs. Garlen Laws visited her daughter, Mrs. Naunie Parker, Friday night.

### HAITS

Feb. 26.—Spoke hauling is yet the occupation of the people of this vicinity.—H. Fowler was the guest of Mr. Lake Saturday.—John Davis has sold his timber to John Hoskins for \$2500. Mr. Hoskins will put in a sawmill; then the boys can get lots of work to do.—Quite a number of young folks attended the exhibition on Scaffold Cane Thursday.—There will be a box supper at Harts church Saturday, March 3. Come out, boys, and buy a box.—T. J. Lake has gone to Mullins Station on a visit.—Mrs. Richard Davis attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. McQueen have gone to Bear Wallow to see Mrs. McQueen's father who is sick.—Mr. Baker visited J. W. Lake's Sunday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hawkins visited Tom Dougherty on Saturday.—Joe Lewis and wife visited R. L. Richardson Sunday evening.—C. G. Baker bought a mule from Mr. Bullens, of Scaffold Cane. Mr. Baker has now a fine team.—Joe Van Winkle has moved on the Lester place near Thomas Hazlewood's residence.—Ella Collins is visiting Martha Van Winkle, while Martha's mother is visiting Mrs. Jim Van Winkle at Williamsburg.—Mrs. Henry Bicknell is quite sick.—Harry McClure visited at Mr. Lake's Friday night.—Little George Davis, who has been sick, is now well.—David Williams was in this locality last week.—George Collins sold his horse for \$65 to Sam Alcorn.

### CLAY COUNTY. BURNING SPRINGS

Feb. 24.—The school here at Burning Springs is progressing. The attendance is 83 for the second month, having fallen off seven from the first month. The teachers say there are fewer absences than in any school they have taught before. The children of the combined districts are happy indeed that they have such a pleasant school. The citizens of the community are co-operating with the teachers and Berea College to make the school come up to their dreams of happy days gone by.—Squire McDaniel is doing his duty in keeping order in his magisterial districts. He is also doing Jackson County a favor by issuing warrants for the violators stepping over into Clay. Hurrah! Hurrah for McDaniel!—Dr. Hornsby started for Louisville Friday morning. He accompanies his daughter who is to have a surgical operation performed.—At the last meeting of the Baptist Church, seven converts were baptized, all by immersion. The ice had to be taken off the water but no ill results are reported yet.—The post-office has been removed from Muggard's to Rawling's, making it very inconvenient for the patrons of the office. The merchants also realize that trade is not so good, and the people in general are beginning to advocate its being brought back to a more convenient place.—The Burning Springs Gas and Fuel Company is almost ready to incorporate. They are awaiting the acknowledgment of the deed transferring the gas well on E. C. Rawling's land to the company. The company will be incorporated at \$1200. When you see this gas plant established, you see the next best thing to

the school for Burning Springs. If you happen to pass by any time during the summer, drop in and get warm.

### JACKSON COUNTY. SAND GAP

Feb. 25.—Harvey Reece, the weather prophet, says winter is over at the beginning of winter. Mr. Reece predicted that we would have an unusually mild winter.—J. C. Powell and son, of Dreyfus, were in this vicinity on business a few days ago.—E. E. Durham, who is in school at Wind Cave, visited home folks Friday night and Saturday.—Dillard Durham and family visited his step mother, Mrs. Sophina Durham, Saturday night.—Dr. Hurley, who is building at Sand Gap, has his dwelling about completed and will move there in the near future.—James Johnson is building beyond the Widow Durham's farm here, between South Fork and Dry Fork. He has his houses up and covered. That sausage made some time ago may come in all right yet.—Master Jesse Durham is visiting relatives at High Top.—James Durham, of Clover Bottom, is having some very nice buildings erected near his father's old homestead on Durham ridge.—Misses Mollie Williams and Sudie Gabbard, who are in school at McKee, visited home folks from Thursday until Sunday. They were accompanied by Miss Mary Bennett, one of their school mates.—Misses Maggie and Matilda Durham visited friends at Kerby Knob a few days ago. They report the roads in bad condition and that their horses stuck in the mud several times. At many places the roads are almost impassable.—There was church at Chugy Deadening, a place near here, yesterday and quite a large congregation turned out.—We are glad to learn that the Sunday school at Pine Grove is progressing so nicely under the care of uncle Jackie Jones and Miss Florence Lake. Under the management of such workers we do not wonder at its well doing.—We are glad to learn also that they are having such nice meetings at Walnut Chapel.—Rev. W. I. Powell and wife, of Pleasant Ridge, attended church at Chugy Deadening yesterday.

### OWSLEY COUNTY. RICETOWN

Feb. 24.—We are now having fine weather; the farmers will soon begin to prepare for their crops, if nothing prevents.—There will be meeting and Sunday school at the school house, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, by Miss Cort, of Buffalo. This meeting is for the purpose of planning and securing aid to build the proposed church house on Indian Creek, between Ricetown and Gabbard. We hope that all will lend a hand in aiding the work in any way they can.—There was a fine tide in the river for rafts and ties this week. Some of the log men that were ready with their logs have made good use of it in running their timber.—The new company that purchased the Ricetown saw mill from A. B. Marshall, are proving themselves the rightful owners by the way they are performing their work. They have the writer's best wishes for their future success.—Clay Mason, who has been attending school at Buckhorn this winter, visited home folks Friday and Saturday.—Tom Frost of this place has been confined to his bed owing to a serious kick, received from his little Harker mule. Be careful, Tom; Harker mules are dangerous.—Isaac Wilder was over at the old home this week.—The weekly debate held at the school house was in session Friday night, and the hottest debate we have had yet was witnessed. The first part of the night was spent in the reading and adoption of a constitution, written and framed by C. B. Moore. Then the society elected officers. Arthur Garrett was elected president; C. B. Moore, secretary; Evan Ogan, vice president; Marion Baily, sergeant at arms; Elmer Gabbard, A. J. Chandler, and C. B. Moore were elected committee to frame questions for debate in the society. Then, the subject, "Resolved, That the art of man is more attractive to the eye than the scenes of nature," was discussed. The speakers on the affirmative were as follows: Sherman Anderson, Clay Mason, Will Helton, John Mason, Evan Ogan, and Arthur Garrett. The speakers on the negative were: Price Chandler, James Gabbard, Marion Baily, A. J. Chandler, Elmer Gabbard, and C. B. Moore. After all the speakers had spoken but two, Arthur Garrett, C. B. Moore, and, after a speech made by Elmer Gabbard, a negative speaker, Arthur Garrett should have followed him, but declined to do so. Whether he thought his case hopeless, or on account of the coldness of the room,

## GET MARRIED

You have more than enough money to furnish your house if you

### Buy From Chrisman

If you are already married you will save money by buying at

### The Same Place

Everything in Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Matings, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors, Organs and Sewing Machines.

### Customers or Visitors

Call and see my goods and prices before you buy and the rest is easy.

## R. H. CHRISMAN

TELEPHONE No. 26

we do not know, as Arthur is a very brilliant speaker. The judges' decision was cast in favor of the negative. C. B. Moore was very sorry that he did not get to take part and help win the decision. We are sure he could have made an able speech.

### GARRARD COUNTY. CARTERSVILLE

Feb. 26.—We are having regular spring time now.—Born to Mrs. Charley Rogers on the 5th a little girl, but she lived only a short time.—Married on the 14th, Mr. Telle Green to Miss Susie K. Merryman, of Point Level. Miss Susie is a fine school teacher and attractive young lady. Mr. Green is an industrious farmer of good habits. Their friends wish them much happiness all along the path of life.—Mrs. J. G. Clark visited her brother, Richard Kimbrell, last Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Kimbrell's family have all been down with the measles, but are some better. Mr. Kimbrell has bought the Overly farm near Hickory Plains school house. He will move to it as soon as his family are well enough to go.—People are all getting so busy that it is hard to get news.—Miss Alma Laver, of near Paint Lick, will teach a music school in the Wood's View neighborhood. She will begin next week.—The Misses Ada and Pearl Bosin visited their cousin, Miss Rhoda Ealem, of Flat Woods, Saturday and Sunday.—We Cartersville people do not get The Citizen until it is almost stale news. We used to get it on Saturday, and now we do not get it until Monday or Tuesday, and sometimes it does not come until Wednesday. It could come from California in that time. The fault

must lie with the rural delivery. I am reminded of an experience of the days when the Kentucky Central Railroad was built: An old gentleman named James McGuire was called to Richmond, Madison county, to testify in a murder case. He took the cars to make the trip but that means proving too slow, he got off at Fort Estill and walked the rest of the way to Richmond. On entering court he said: "Good morning, Judge I've got here at last." "Good morning," said the judge, "I don't see why I can't fine you for not coming in sooner." "But let me tell you," says the old gentleman of 84 years, "I came on the train, and worried along until I found I was likely to be too late, when I got off at Fort Estill and walked, and I beat the train." "Oh well," replied the judge, "I will have to excuse you, if you had to walk and beat the cars." So I think a good walker could carry the mail from Berea to Cartersville somewhat quicker than it is coming. It comes from Paint Lick straight, but is delayed too long between Paint Lick and Berea.—George Allen and family visited J. B. Carter Sunday.—It will soon be time to gather goose eggs and they will be greatly in demand in this community.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. ROCKFORD

Feb. 27.—Miss Ella Lake's school at Walnut Grove closed last Friday.—Miss Ellen Wild, of Clover Bottom, is visiting her cousin, Miss Annie McGuire, of this place.—We are having some snow now, after so many weeks of pretty weather.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dalton, of Richmond, Ky., visited T. C. Viers Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Dinkie Lake, of Berea, was here Monday.—Reecie R. Todd is very sick at this writing.—W. H. Stephens has about completed his new house.—James Berry, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Sarah Stephens, left for Illinois Friday.—Win. Linville was kicked by a horse a few days ago and is badly hurt, though no bones were broken.—Quite a large crowd attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—Miss Ella Rich and Robert, Alfred and Lula Pike, of Livingston, Ky., visited friends here last week.—Misses Reecie Todd and Mattie McGuire visited Miss Virgie Martin Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin visited Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Ogg, of Berea, Sunday.—C. H. Todd says there is a grape vine near Livingston 200 feet long and 12 inches in diameter. Can anybody beat that?

### ILLINOIS NEWS.

#### TUSCULA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Feb. 24.—We are having most beautiful weather at this writing. The roads in many places were said to have commenced to dry out, but the heavy rains of Monday night undid all the sun had accomplished, and on Tuesday they were worse than they had been this winter.—Charles Martin, a young farmer of near Ficklin, and Miss Mary Ledford, of Pesotum, were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. M. G. Coleman on Saturday afternoon. The bridegroom is the oldest son of W. C. Martin and the bride is the oldest daughter of Robert Ledford. They will reside with the bridegroom's parents, three miles west of Tuscola.—John Murray has moved on Mrs. McCord's place.—Hendricks Jordan, a young Fairland man, was run over by an extra freight train, receiving injuries from which he died Tuesday morning. He was from Kentucky.

## ALL CHILDREN

at birth inherit a predisposition to bodily ills and ailments—more or less serious. The stomach and bowels are the most prolific sources of ill-health. They are the hotbeds of disease, and because less attention is given them, more evil can be traced directly to them than to any other organs of the body.

Where there is the least indication of trouble or you are feeling out of sorts,

### Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin

should be taken at once. It is the best preparation for the stomach and bowels.

If they are all out of order, it will eradicate the trouble, tone up the parts and restore them to their natural condition. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN communicates itself to the whole system and its beneficial and curative effects are pronounced and instantly experienced.

It will keep you in good health. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write for it today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.  
Monticello, Illinois  
For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.  
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# Farms!

## FOR SALE

Get a home while you can in the beautiful Blue Grass Region of Central Kentucky, where we have the best of Schools, Churches, and Society.

I have the following farms for sale, all well located, and good to choice Blue Grass land in Madison Co., Ky. These are not only good homes but are good investments as well.

Stock Farm, 550 acres.....	\$45 per Acre
Stock Farm, 320 acres.....	100 per Acre
Good Farm, 158 acres.....	7000, Net
Good Farm, 111 acres.....	3000, Net
Good Farm, 106 acres.....	30 per Acre
Good Farm, 201 1/2 acres.....	50 per Acre
Small Farm, 27 1/2 acres.....	1000, Net
Good Farm, 297 acres.....	20,000, Net
Small Farm, 80 acres.....	1300, Net
Good Farm, 165 acres.....	1650, Net
Small Farm, 36 acres.....	1000, Net
Good Farm, 147 acres.....	4000, Net
Small Farm, 52 1/2 acres.....	65 per Acre
Small Farm, 62 1/2 acres.....	60 per Acre
House and large Lot, 3 1/4 acres.....	375, Net
Good Farm, 208 acres.....	4000, Net
Small Farm, 58 acres.....	800, Net

And many more desirable Homes, well located, near to best Schools and Churches, and in good communities. Come to me; I can suit you in a good Farm. Both the buyer and the seller are always pleased in my sales. I have done \$45,000 of business in the past year in this county.

The prices for the property in my hands run in proportion to the quality of the land and the improvements on the same. Some of the finest Houses and barns and the best land in Madison County, Ky., are represented in this list.

Your business is solicited.

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BEREA, KY.